

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
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VOL. I

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No. 1

Some Information about this New Market Publication!

The European war has created unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets—conditions which every dealer in these goods is compelled to face—because they directly affect his business.

The drug buyers, as never before, recognize the necessity for reliable and complete market reports.

This necessity has been forced upon us by requests from our subscribers, to keep them more promptly advised in regard to the markets than was possible in our monthly journals. To supply these demands we have decided to issue this special weekly publication—

"WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS."

There are two ways to handle such a publication from our standpoint as publishers. One is to make a very low subscription price and depend primarily upon advertising for its support. The other is to make a fair subscription price, ignore the advertising, and depend upon subscriptions for its support.

We have chosen the latter, because we believe that the drug buyers want, and are willing to support, a strictly independent market journal which will work exclusively for their interests—and in coming to this decision we know that we are doing what is best for our subscribers.

Of all trade publications, a market journal should be absolutely free from even the suspicion of undue influence. Editors and reporters are but human, and when their salaries depend on the good-will of advertisers, it places them in an awkward position.

We do not want to handicap our staff with even the possibility of such influence.

It is not our intention to refuse all advertisements, we may admit some offers of goods that are of value to our subscribers, but advertising will be only an incidental feature of this publication. We have no schedule of advertising rates, and we shall not solicit such business.

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS will endeavor to supply the drug buyers with more complete and reliable market information than they have heretofore received. It will take some weeks to perfect our plans and make all necessary connections, but the task is not an impossible one, and we are not without experience to guide us in the undertaking.

One Thing We Ask of Our Subscribers.

We obtain most of our information from the SELLERS, and we want to cultivate closer relations with our subscribers—the BUYERS.

Send us your inquiries, by mail or by wire. We will cover more fully any special goods in which you are interested, or obtain direct quotations for you if you have no buyer here in New York, or if you want to check him up. In other words, let us know what you want and we will try to serve you. Such inquiries help our reporters to get a more accurate line on the real conditions.

Manufacturers' Goods—Another new feature of our service will be the changes in Manufacturers' Goods. We have asked some 4000 manufacturers to keep us advised of any changes in their prices. These will be published free for the benefit of subscribers, and will be a valuable feature of our service.

It will be a long time before the drug markets will settle into normal conditions.

Many other changes and advances are sure to follow and many domestic goods will sooner or later be influenced, including many proprietary preparations. Other goods will be affected indirectly.

Every drug buyer—no matter how large or how small his purchases—should study and read the market reports at this time. Every dealer has some goods on his shelves which have materially advanced in price and he should see that his prices are advanced proportionately.

Do not forget that this publication is issued entirely for the benefit of its subscribers. Their interests are paramount and their co-operation is requested.

We shall spare no pains or expense to give you the best reports of the drug and chemical markets that can be secured, and we hope for your cordial support in the form of your subscriptions.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers,
By D. O. HAYNES, President.

Subscriptions—The subscription price of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is \$4.00 a year for the U.S., Cuba and Mexico; to Canada \$4.50, and to foreign countries \$5.00. We cannot accept subscriptions for less than a full year, and all payments strictly in advance. USE THE SPECIAL ORDER BLANK.

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THE FUTURE OF CRUDE DRUGS

Interviews with Prominent Importers

Real ructions in the drug and chemical markets have not manifested themselves yet and will not until some of the largest wholesale houses and manufacturers begin to fight for material, is the opinion of Mr. Cornelius of P. E. Anderson & Co. The larger manufacturers usually keep on hand huge supplies, sometimes enough to last a year, in preparation for poor crops, rainy seasons, or any other contingency, such as this war. Many of these concerns have not bought any supplies in the last six weeks, preferring to "sit tight" and await developments.

A few of the manufacturers became nervous, however, and raided the market, trying to strip the shelves bare to replenish their own stocks, and failing this, have withdrawn from the purchasing field. When they are forced back into the market to bid on commodities, is when prices will give even more perfect imitations of sky rockets than they are now doing, Mr. Cornelius believes.

"The war hardly could have come at a worse time, as far as the drug business is concerned," he said. "Why, two years ago we were better stocked for an emergency than we were this year. Business has been so bad for a couple of years that firms were buying in small quantities, and therefore the importers were ordering from abroad in smaller quantities."

Mr. Cornelius is not enthusiastic over suggested solutions of the drug problem which provide for American production of foreign herbs and plants. He assested that experiments with belladonna, henb. ne, and digitalis, in Southern California had not resulted in a crop large enough to supply one retail druggist, and that it would require several years to raise these in quantities sufficient to make an impression in the American trade.

"Abroad many of these herbs and plants grow practically wild," said Mr. Cornelius, "but here they must be cultivated. This year's crop should be picked next month, but it doesn't seem as though there is much chance with all these countries fighting and all the men bearing arms. Many of the battlegrounds reported in the newspapers every day are fields of these essentials of the drug business for which the United States is in such dire need. I guess the soldiers don't pay any attention to what they're trampling underfoot, whether it's weeds or digitalis."

A slightly different view was given by a representative of R. Hillier's Son Co.:

"Our business last month was the best we have had since we have been in business," he said, in discussing the panic into which some business men were thrown by the European war. "We are not particularly proud of the rush. I simply mention it as an interesting fact. I know of one patent medicine manufacturer who came to the city determined to buy a year's supply of raw material while he could get it, regardless of prices. He actually raised the market price against himself."

"I don't care if I do pay high," he declared, when talking over matters with us. "The war caught me with only two months' supply of raw materials on hand and I don't

dare wait until things settle down to replenish my supply. I must buy while I can get the stuff, if I lose a year's profit in so doing. And this is the reason. If I should have to suspend manufacture for thirty days, I would lose all my trade and would have to begin all over again to build up my business. That is because I must keep the people in the habit of using my medicines."

"The war caught a lot of manufacturers in the same condition," went on the representative. "We are not the only people who did big business because of the panic. Of course, not being dependent upon the memory of the consumers for our business, we could go out of business and then return to the field without losing anything. Some firms which have had large stocks in certain lines have made a big profit by the war, but whatever profits are to be made must be made now; because they will get no more material from abroad to sell. When the supplies begin to come in, prices will drop and so will the profits."

OPIUM AND TURKEY'S WAR MOVE.

Interesting Interview with Mr. John McKesson.

Turkey's apparent decision to link her fortunes with Germany and Austria against the allies, seems revealed in correspondence from Smyrna to McKesson & Robbins, of Fulton Street, one of the principal importers of opium.

John McKesson of that firm has received a letter from his agents in Smyrna, dated August 15 last, when, it was explained, shipments of opium were impossible because the railroads were being used exclusively for the transportation of troops in the general mobilization of forces. But the most significant part of the message was in the next paragraph which said the Turkish Government is requisitioning barley, wheat, flour, sugar, rice and leather, and levying its requisitions on firms of all nationalities save Germans and Austrians.

The earlier paragraph indicated safely enough that Turkey is preparing for war, and the latter seemed to show on which side the Ottoman Empire would stake its chances of existence. "All firms which do not deal in any of the six articles mentioned are thanking their stars," the letter continued, "because the Turkish Government is regarded as very poor pay."

With such conditions in Turkey, which supplies practically all of the opium consumed in the United States—the Persian and Indian articles being excluded because they are smokable—sharp advances in price are expected. "Opium already has advanced 25 per cent., and with only two months' supply here, it looks as though it will go higher," said Mr. McKesson. "No shipments have arrived in this country since the war, except a few small consignments in the last few days, and they are cargoes which were shipped before European hostilities started, and were delayed because the steamships put into neutral ports at the outbreak of the war and remained there until advised their courses were clear of hostile warships."

"Our agents write us from Turkey that money is very scarce there, that we must send the golden guineas to pay in advance for what we want. And even then we are not sure of getting it. Of course, had

Turkey allied herself with England, she probably could have marketed the crop, as the British navy probably will keep the sea clear. But now, as it seems Turkey will align herself with the Teutons, it is probable the opium crop will be bottled up, as the German navy seems unable to keep the sea clear for its commerce. It was suggested in some quarters that existing laws barring Persian and particularly Indian opium may be modified if the Turkish product is not available."

GERMANY WILL SELL HER DYES

Textile Mills Will Not Be Forced to Shut Down on Account of War

The anxiety which has been widespread among manufacturers of woollens, silks and cotton goods has been considerably relieved by the recent announcement that Germany is willing to permit the shipment of dye-stuffs from her factories, and also will allow the Rhine to remain open for such shipments. A number of factories which would apparently have been forced to suspend operations will now keep going. No relief was possible from an early building-up of the dye industry in this country, and it was thought in many quarters that unless the old-fashioned dyewoods were again used, both men and women would be obliged to wear white clothes in Summer and Winter. Representative Herman A. Metz, of New York, announced in the House, on Aug. 28, that the State Department had received notification, through the American Ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard, that the German government would co-operate with a representative of this country, who would see to it that the dyes were placed aboard Dutch liners for shipment.

The first tangible result of the campaign was the arrival, on Sept. 8, of the steamer *Rotterdam*, followed a few days later by the *Potsdam*, with another large consignment. The supply will naturally not be restored to its normal status, but the crippling of our textile industries will be prevented by the steady influx of large shipments.

This new arrangement is not only advantageous to the United States, but will serve in some measure to ease the growing unemployment in Germany, which is becoming of serious economic importance. With a greatly lessened domestic consumption, and a dearth of labor, there has arisen the paradoxical condition of widespread lack of employment. If the enormous demands of the United States for dyes and other coal-tar colors can be made effective, an outlet is thus afforded for at least part of the product of one of Germany's great industries.

CANTHARIDES VERY SCARCE

The fortunate dealers who have supplies of cantharides on hand are making money. Where the drug was being sold for 50 cents a pound before the European conflict, what is left in the country is selling now for \$7.00 and \$8.00 a pound. This is due to the closing of the Russian market, where we have been purchasing our raw supplies. Chinese blistering beetle, which has largely taken the place of the Russian product, is now quoted at a nominal price of from \$3.50 to \$4.00 a pound; whereas, before the war it sold for 30 cents a pound. The reason for its rise is also the shutdown of the supply of raw material.

New York Markets

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 15.—Just as the operations of the Allies during the last week have been more favorable and fraught with varying degrees of success against the Germans, so has the situation in the drug and chemical markets, as a whole, eased perceptibly. Speculation seems to have fallen off to a certain extent, and buyers already are showing an inclination to wait for supplies, at direct variance with their attitude a few weeks ago to lay in stocks at any price.

Since the beginning of hostilities, it has been the consensus of opinion among the better informed, that the success of German arms meant the prolonging of the war—that continued victories by the Kaiser, and further invasions, meant just so much more time to be consumed by the Allies in driving the enemy back. The first sweep of German arms to the suburbs of Paris seemed indicative of a lengthy war. But the turning of the Allies, their offensive movements and the retreat of the German host toward its own frontier has given birth to a hope that the termination of the war may be nearer at hand than seemed possible a week ago. And if hostilities are not ended, then at least the seat of war can be kept concentrated if the Russians close in from the east and the Allies from the west. It seems a reflection of this spirit which has actuated the change in attitude perceptible in the drug and chemical trades.

So with the average person hopeful of an early ending of the European war, and with the indications for the first time in favor of such an occurrence, the effect has been felt in the drug and chemical trades and as a result there is less apprehension and the various lines are easier.

Muddled foreign exchange, increased war risks, higher freight rates, and lack of bottoms to transport cargoes are a few of the sub-war reasons for chaotic conditions in the American drug and chemical—and, indeed, in all—markets. With all German ships fearing to leave neutral or home ports, and with British and French ships strangely missing, and apparently in use to transport Colonial troops, there have been few available vessels except those flying the Stars and Stripes, and these were already pre-empted in most cases.

War insurance has been reduced somewhat in the last couple of weeks, but it remains inordinately high in the opinion of the shipper who asks the risk adjusters to show where there is real danger from German war vessels, either in the Atlantic or in the Pacific. The insurance firms insist that present rates shall hold, however, at least until such time as the Kaiser risks a naval engagement with the British and discloses his marine hand.

Some belated shipments have arrived in American ports during the last week. Another reason ascribed to quieter conditions in the local markets is that those larger houses which bombarded the brokers and importers with buying orders during the first few weeks of the war, have now given up hope of cornering any large supplies, and will be content to continue drawing on their reserve stocks. Also it is known that many of the largest manufacturers in this country always keep a year's supply of imports on hand, through fear of strikes, ship-

ping losses by storm at sea, poor crops, and other causes. Some half a dozen of these firms have not purchased a dollar's worth of goods since the war started, is the current report in the trade. Several months hence, if the war continues, when these concerns invade the market, is when real high prices will obtain, and when the small purchaser will be crowded to the wall, unable to meet the offers of his larger competitor.

Further lessening of the strain of shortages is expected in the next ten days, when large shipments of all kinds of drugs and chemicals are expected from England. England has always been a depot for the storage of vast quantities of all crude products, save possibly foodstuffs, and these reservoirs will be opened to the American markets.

That the United States will enter on a period of prosperity never before known, after peace is declared, is the hope that must make up for present "hard times" in the drug and chemical, as well as other lines.

OPIUM—With Turkey apparently on the brink of plunging into the European struggle in an alliance with Germany against the Triple Entente, shipments have stopped absolutely. Uncensored advices to New York from Smyrna indicate that there are two reasons for the lack of shipments. One is the inability of American buyers to pay for the opium because of the foreign exchange situation, caused by Turkey's refusal to deal directly with American banks, and the other is lack of transportation, because the railroads are entirely in the service of the army, which is being mobilized. Until August 14, only 1150 cases of gum had arrived in Smyrna as against 2337 cases to the same date a year ago. Prices for spot gum in New York range from \$10 to as high as \$13 for drug-gists' quality gum. Only small lots of the gum are being moved at any prices, and the stock on hand is depleted to an extent which is causing some alarm. No offers of case lots of gum are being made at any quotations.

MORPHINE—This alkaloid continues to be offered on a bulk basis of \$5.30 an ounce in 50-ounce lots, within 60 days. The continued advance of opium has not been followed by a corresponding advance for morphine, and consumers regard quotations as comparatively low.

CODEINE—Quotations for alkaloid and nitrate in ten-ounce lots, one delivery, still continue at \$7 per ounce.

QUININE—Supplies of cinchona bark in the United States are shorter than at any time since the war started and, so far, there have been no indications that stocks will be replenished in the near future. Manufacturers of the salts are still offering 100-ounce tins on a bulk basis of 31 cents, but will not accept large contracts at these figures and another advance in price is expected at any time. Second hands are quoting the small outside lots of Java and German salts here at the same level.

CAFFEINE—A minimum of \$5 is the latest price on caffeine and it seems probable this will be advanced before the end of the week. Prices were marked up once this week and several times last week.

GLYCERIN—Crude grades are almost unobtainable in this country at present, but

the shortage is expected to be overcome by large shipments from England in the near future. Manufacturers here have offered to guarantee to Great Britain that the glycerin will not be refined to a condition permitting its use in the manufacture of dynamite, and it is believed the embargo on the product will be lifted and shipments made, as there is an immense stock on hand in England. Domestic makers are asking 15½¢ @ 16½¢ for the soap lye trade and 17¼¢ @ 18¢ for saponification grade. C.P. glycerin in drums is being quoted at a minimum of 27¢. Distillers have made sales of the dynamite grade at 25¢ in the last week. More than a million and a quarter pounds, to the value of more than a quarter of a million dollars, were imported in July last.

LICORICE—Some dealers in licorice are asking 35¢, although it may be obtained in certain quarters for 30¢. A scarcity of Corigliano is described as the cause of the continued jumps in price.

MENTHOL—With arrivals of menthol from Japan following the reported clearance of the Pacific of German warships, there has been a decline in price until \$3.25 seems a fair estimate of the average price, a drop of 55¢ in little more than a week. Spot goods were changing hands at \$3.70 early last week, and they fell in ten-cent drops to the new mark, firm offers now being made of \$3.15 for case lots. For October shipments from Japan offers of \$2.35 cost and freight, in bond, were made in the last couple of days.

SILVER NITRATE—Following an increase in bar silver, domestic manufacturers of the salt have advanced their prices ¼ of a cent from 34 cents in 500 to 1,000-ounce lots. Quotations are a cent higher in 100-ounce lots, and another cent higher or 36¾¢ in smaller quantities down to a single ounce.

NUX VOMICA—Offers of spot goods continue, in some cases at 7¢, despite efforts of the government authorities to bar all imports except those intended for use by strychnine makers. 15 cents is the general quotation for the powdered grade, although some offers are at 12 cents.

POTASSIUM SALTS—Cyanide seems least affected by the great shortage of the German basic product, being quoted by some at nominal figures of 22 and 23¢. In other cases, however, it is being held at 35¢. Iodide, in bulk, is offered at \$3.15 in 50-pound lots, but citrate, in 25-pound lots, is now quoted at 69¢.

SACCHARIN—Revised quotations on saccharin are \$4.50@\$5, another advance having been registered at the close of last week.

SALICIN—Handlers have raised and re-raised the price of salicin to \$5 in bulk, with small offerings, even at that.

SANTONIN—Crystals in bulk are listed at \$55 and the powdered grade in any quantity is a dollar higher, following a further advance all along the line.

SODIUM SALTS—Benzoate in granular form and salicylate are up in price, but the nitrite shows an average reduction of 3 cents. Revised quotations are: Benzoate, \$1.50-\$1.60; salicylate, \$1; and nitrate, 25¢ @ 28¢. Nitrite is down to 20 to 25¢ for September delivery and it is believed a normal level of 15¢ will be reached before long.

STRONTIUM NITRATE—Prices have dropped to 18c. on liberal offerings of the last few days, but a few holders are sticking to higher quotations, 33c. being recorded in some cases.

TARTAR EMETIC—Following the advance of cream of tartar, due to the shortage of the French import, there has been a sharp advance of approximately 15c. in the last few days. From 36¢@40c. now is being quoted to buyers.

VANILLIN—Owing to scarcity, prices now are 46¢@48c., an advance of about 6 cents.

VENICE TURPENTINE—The artificial product is down to 13¢@16c., as to quality, following the recently heavy showing of spot stocks. The natural product continues to be held at 40¢@45c.

BENZOIC ACID—True acid continues to be maintained at \$2 and even higher in some quarters, while that made from toluol is listed at from \$1¢@1.25.

CARBOLIC ACID—Crude carbolic of 95 to 100 per cent. grade is offered at 7¢@7½c. a pound. C. P. crystals in drums are available, in some instances, at 46c., but prices range as high as 50c. Pound bottles of this grade are maintained generally at 60c.

CITRIC ACID—Recent imports have lowered the price of crystals in second hands about 20 cents, and they are now being offered at \$1.25, with a few quotations 5c. higher. Domestic manufacturers continue to quote 70 cents, but only to regular customers in small quantities. They decline to sell at any price to outsiders.

PYROGALLIC ACID—The latest quotation is \$2.50 per pound, but as stocks are depleted to a dangerous point, another rise seems imminent.

SALICYLIC ACID—Is available in most cases in small outside lots from second hands at \$1.25. Domestic manufacturers continue to offer their output at 50 cents, but only to regular customers, and in prescribed quantities.

BALSAM FIR—Oregon is up five cents, quotations ranging from 90c.¢@1 a gallon. Canada balsam still is quoted at \$9¢@10 a gallon.

BALSAM TOLU—Prices have been lowered, due to a falling off in demand and increase in offerings, the newest quotations being 55¢@60 cents, a drop of ten cents.

BUCKTHORN BARK—Spot stocks are short and offers are being made in some quarters of 25¢@30c.

SOAP BARK—Supplies of cut or crushed bark are so short that prices have gone to 25c. in some cases. It is possible for old customers to get the cut bark at 22c. and the crushed at 20c.

JUNIPER BERRIES—Superior berries still command 20c., but the inferior grades and medium quality are mentioned at 15c. Heavy offerings recently account for the falling off in price.

SLOE BERRIES—Scarcity has caused holders to advance the price to a minimum of 50c.

VANILLA BEANS—The maintained price for the whole bean is \$3.75¢@5 and \$3.12¢@3.62 for the cut, despite recent shipments from Mexico. The poor outlook for the raising and curing of next year's

crop is advanced as a reason for the increased price and its stiffness. Bourbons are quoted at \$3.50¢@4 according to quality. South Americans are practically exhausted, and the Guadalupe beans are still being held at from \$3.50¢@3.75. Tahiti beans are in light supply and stock of white label beans has been exhausted. Operators ask \$2.10¢@2.20 for green label beans.

LEMON OIL—Importers have cut the price to \$2.50 on some brands, following recent arrivals of shipments in New York from Messina.

ORANGE OIL—Some brands of sweet are being offered at \$3.25, although \$3.75 continues to be the price for bitter in many cases.

PEPPERMINT OIL—Is quoted at \$2.25 in tins and \$3.50¢@4 in bottles. Offers of \$1.50¢@1.75 are being made at the producing centres in Michigan for new crop, and prices are expected to depreciate.

WORMWOOD OIL—Prices dropped recently to \$3¢@3.15, following the replenishing of spot stocks.

CAMPOR—Although importers will not assert just when they expect shipments from Japan, it is understood large consignments are enroute and a slightly easier feeling pervades the market at this time. There is a scarcity of the foreign refined article, especially of the 2½-pound slabs. From 95 cents to a dollar is asked for such sizes of Japanese refined gum as are on hand here. Domestic refiners are practically out of the market, taking no orders except for delivery at any convenient time up until the first of the year, at 59½c. in barrels.

BELLADONNA—The accepted figure is \$2.50, following the recent sale of 200 pounds of leaves at that figure, which practically stripped the market.

EUCALYPTUS—Holders demand from 7 to 9 cents for eucalyptus, as stocks have been heavily depleted.

JAPAN WAX—Spot lot prices for wax have been lowered another half cent to 18c., though 20 and even 22c. is being asked in some cases. Offerings from Japan include lots at 11c. for October shipment.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—Bulk in carload lots at the works is quoted at 1c.; in kegs, 1 1-10c. A premium of a fifth of a cent is demanded on all local deliveries, minus usual discounts.

ACETIC ACID—Spot offerings of acetate of lime are from \$1.50¢@1.65, the inside figure being for car lots.

MURIATIC ACID—Contracts are being made, \$1.15¢@1.85 for 18 deg. in carboys, spot delivery.

NITRIC ACID—The price ranges for 36 degree 3½¢@4½ according to quality and seller.

OXALIC ACID—Quotations continue at 20¢@22c. a pound as the local price, while the uncertainty of imports causes the belief that prices will go higher soon.

SULFURIC ACID—Established quotations are 85 cents for 60 deg., and \$1 for 66 deg. acid in drum containers.

TARTARIC ACID—Powdered and crystals are held at 82½c. and cream of tartar and crystals are 65 cents.

CAUSTIC POTASH—Little stock is on hand, but what there is is quoted at 17½¢@20c. a pound.

LINSEED OIL—Sellers refuse to name prices for delivery later than next month. Trading is below normal and 56c. a gallon is being quoted for spot. Shipments in cask abroad have fallen off, because of the war. England reports a large stock on hand.

COTTONSEED OIL—From 34½¢@36c. a gallon is the range of prices for crude. Export demand is quiet, and the spot market has a weak appearance.

GUMS—Have been subject to great fluctuations in price within the last few days, the best quality gum tragacanth, now being quoted at \$2.50 a pound, and sorts at 50 cents. Gum Arabic, picked, is quoted at 20 cents, while, for sorts, 20¢@50c. is asked.

SHELLAC—Has dropped in London from 60 to 53 shillings for 112 pounds. This is due to the large amount held in reserve in that quarter. The United States is the only country now buying shellac. It is being shipped still from India to England.

CASTOR OIL—Grade A. A. has advanced from ½¢@1c. a pound, and is now being quoted at 8½c. in barrels. Reports here that large supplies are being held in anticipation of further increase in price are denied by dealers.

London Markets

Our London correspondent cables us under date of Sept. 5, as follows:

Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS
LONDON, Sept. 5.—Drug stocks unusually low, transactions confined to cash basis, fancy prices prevail on all German synthetic remedies. Tartaric acid is quoted 1s. 8½d., citric acid 3s. 4d., chloral hydrate 8s. 6d.; Russian ergot 5s., Spanish 5s. 3d.; quillaia 52s., lycopodium 5s., morphia salts powder 11s. Market steady, though slowly rising, sales minimum quantities only due to shortage of stocks. Comparatively little trading.

Under date of Sept. 12, he wires as follows:

Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS
LONDON, Sept. 12.—Moderate business continues, last quotations unchanged. Permits under proclamations are being granted on neutral Continental shipments, hence increasing shipments. Borax 20s., boric acid 30s., menthol 11s., no change in glycerin, last quoted £105 per ton; Russian ergot 4s. 9d., Spanish 5s.; caustic potash scarce, prevailing prices 80s¢@82s. Some trading with United States reported, market tone better than last week.

Mail advices received here on Sept. 14 report that little activity prevails in the London drug market, the transactions being confined mainly to purchases for immediate requirements. The export trade has been generally paralyzed by the Governmental embargo on certain articles, together with the difficulty in securing shipping facilities, the high rate of insurance, and the increased freight rates. Home trading has fallen to a minimum by reason of the lack of any standard of prices, especially on drugs and chemicals of German, Belgian and Austrian origin, the prices on these commodities being largely a matter of per-

sonal negotiation between buyer and seller. The retailers are reluctant to lay in any large supply of material, on account of the high and constantly rising prices, and those who were not fortunate enough to have stocked up before the declaration of war are seemingly content to do business with only a sufficient supply on hand to satisfy immediate needs. The wholesalers are endeavoring to conserve their originally quite limited and now fast disappearing supply as long as possible, as it will be impossible to replenish their stock of imported drugs to any extent until the end of the war. Holders of some of the scarcer articles are only supplying three or four pounds on orders for seven pounds or more, and exorbitant prices prevail for the same.

The general opinion is that the German mobilization was decided upon very hurriedly, probably on account of the news of Russia's preparation for war having leaked out prematurely. This belief is bolstered up by the fact that the great German drug and chemical houses, such as Schering, Merck, etc., had no opportunity to send any extra supply of merchandise to their English branches, nor even to fill their more recent orders, which would certainly have been done had the war preparations not been practically "made over-night." The wholesalers were caught with extremely depleted stocks. Owing to the exceptionally quiet business prevailing in the trade during the previous five or six months, they had allowed their stocks of foreign pharmaceuticals and synthetic preparations to grow very low, and when war was declared, making further importations impossible, the scarce supply sent prices soaring, such high prices being asked that little or no buying was done.

The embargo, while not as strict as it was during the first weeks of the war, still is a serious handicap to business in any volume. Substitution of native products for imported preparations is being attempted with a view of relieving the pressure to some extent, and this plan is meeting with a fair amount of success. The supply of all potash preparations is extremely low, owing to the German monopoly, and in this case the substituting of soda, which is plentiful in England, seems to afford some remedy.

Insurance (war risk) is now 3 pounds per cent, and freight rates have increased about 50 per cent., but unless the German fleet shows unexpected activity, the usual lanes of marine traffic are expected to open gradually, and very shortly, which will tend to easier markets and a greater volume of business.

The war has aroused latent patriotism to a white heat, and many drug firms have made practical demonstrations of their loyalty by donating large supplies of drugs and medical preparations for army use, among these firms being Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., makers of Wright's coal-tar soap, who donated 20,000 tablets of their soap for army use, and the Chesebrough Mfg. Co., who gave 50,000 tins of vaseline for use of the Expeditionary forces.

The general impression is that the present prices will remain until the end of the war, with little fluctuation, and that with a steady market, even if prices are high, the trading will gradually pick up, so that the present outlook, though not radiant, is still far from being as gloomy as was predicted by some alarmists after the first war news.

THE CITRIC ACID SITUATION.

Interview with Mr. Loring, of P.-W.-R.

Soaring citric acid prices are blamed directly on the buyers, who in their hasty endeavor to stock themselves with all articles affected by the war, have given brokers and speculators a chance to make capital on the short commodities—this is the explanation advanced by C. A. Loring, of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., for the jump in price of this article.

"We are the largest manufacturers of citric acid in this country," said Mr. Loring. "We import citrate of lime from Italy, and make the acid in our plant in Philadelphia. We have experimented with California limes and lemons, and they are not satisfactory for our use. We experimented with a factory in Southern California and spent about \$70,000, to find the American product is not available.

"The limes are grown in the Messina district, and nearly the entire production of citrate of lime is owned by a syndicate known as the Camera Agrumaria, at Palermo, which in turn is reported to be under control of the Italian Government. All citrate of lime must be marketed through this syndicate. It apportions the citrate to the various makers of citric acid.

"The United States consumes more citric acid than any other nation in the world, largely through soda fountains. But England, France and Germany are importers of it also. This year there was a shortage in the citrus fruit crop in Italy, and it is because of this and not because of the war, that the citrate of lime is so scarce, and the price, consequently, so high. Today it would cost from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a pound to import, but our price is 71 cents a pound. We are not importing any citric acid, because we handle only our own product. Our supply is limited, because we cannot get all the citrate of lime we want. We are not jobbers.

"Citric acid normally sells for about 40 cents a pound. This is the first year in a long time the crop has been so small that we haven't had a normal supply, and that is because the West Indian supply, usually available in this country, now is taken up entirely by the British, for use in the army and navy. Lime juice is used in both branches of the service to prevent scurvy, and is distributed to the soldiers on the battlefields as the best thirst quencher. Italy seems to be on the brink of engaging in the present war, though on which side seems a problem, and it is just possible that the Government may wish to reserve a portion of the citrate of lime for its army in the field, if necessary.

"Citric acid now is being bought, sold, and held at speculative prices, but we will not supply it in speculative quantities. We are supplying all our regular trade with the regular amounts they have consumed in former years at this season. Since January 1 last, we have increased the price from 51 to 71 cents. We do not wish to avail ourselves of this chance to increase prices, for one reason because the Italian syndicate would take advantage of it by increasing their price for the raw material, citrate of lime.

"Citrus fruits and citric acid would have been cheaper than ever before, in a couple

of years, had this war not been started. I have information that in many localities in Italy and France, vineyards were being supplanted with citrus fruit orchards, because the land apparently was worked out for grapes and it is easier to grow lemons and limes. However, there is no telling what effect the present hostilities will have on that project, and if Italy is embroiled, matters will be worse, from a market standpoint.

"The high market can be ascribed entirely to the mad rush of retailers to lay in stocks of citric acid, and, indeed, all other drugs and chemicals that seemed likely to be affected by the war. The result was that prices advanced by leaps and bounds to where they now are, although there is evidence in the last few days of a more rational attitude on the part of buyers."

Nature has seconded the European war in forcing citric acid out of the market. While the wholesale price is about 70 cents a pound, there is practically no acid to be had. Long before the war broke out, a frost on the Pacific coast greatly injured the lime and lemon crops and delayed production. Before the war, the price per pound was 48 cents to 50 cents. The beginning of trouble in Europe saw the stoppage of the shipment of raw material from Sicily, where two-thirds of it comes from, and the price began to rise immediately. It is reported that the second men are selling citric acid at \$1.25 a pound. They formerly sold it at an advance of about 15 cents over the wholesale price. The wholesalers claim that the acid is practically unobtainable. They are filling their contracts slowly, but have nothing to sell beyond.

Tartaric acid is not being produced at all, although the wholesalers quote for it a nominal price of from 48 to 50 cents a pound. The raw materials for its production come from Germany, France and Italy.

GERMAN DRUGS INDISPENSABLE

"Because it was a field less crowded than any of the others, Germans seized on chemistry and drug making as their own, and fostered them until Germany has become the present world supplying industry," said Mr. Deisler of Roessler-Hasslacher Chemical Co., in commenting on the havoc wrought in the drug and chemical markets since the beginning of the European war.

"No other country has exclusive control of so many vital ingredients in drugs, and no other nation is able to continue its medical and hospital services uninterrupted without supplies from Germany. Since the Germans have been concentrating their efforts on drugs and chemicals, they have made such wonderful strides that they have left all competitors far in the rear, until now they stand virtually without competition in the lines which they have chosen for their own."

TIN MARKET LOWER

Tin is down to about normal in price now, having dropped from 65 cents to 32½@33 cents. Shipments have been heavy in the last two weeks, to replenish the market that was left very short with the cessation of imports during the first three weeks of the war. Mr. Lang of A. Vogelstein & Co., asserted there is every reason to believe the market will hold to a steady tone.

Aniline Dyes

What American Manufacturers Can and Cannot Do to Supply the Demand in This Country. Time Is a Factor and Tariff Protection Needed. Interviews with Prominent Men in This Trade.

Can American chemists and chemical manufacturers rise to the occasion presented by the conditions prevailing in this country due to the European conflict and undertake the manufacture of aniline dyes along the same lines and to the same extent that it has been carried on in Germany? If so, will it pay them to do so? With the idea of learning whether the opportunity in this field was really as brilliant as it appears to some critics, this publication sought the opinions of several men in a position to speak with authority. There seems to be no doubt that our chemists are equal to the emergency. They can devise the way to produce the 921 different kinds of aniline dyes. The doubtful question seems to be—would it pay?

If the present war could be guaranteed to last until American manufacturers had time to work out their problems, scientific and practical, it probably would pay them to make the effort. Of course, no one can tell when the war will end, leaving the Germans at liberty to get back to producing dyes again. In view of this, manufacturers hesitate to venture upon the long and costly task of rearing the infant industry.

"We are ready to try," say they, "but only upon the consideration that you give us a tariff wall to protect us."

Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, the consulting chemist whom the Government employed to investigate the use of dyeing materials in food products, feels convinced that the effort would be greater than our manufacturers will care to put forth. On the other hand, President I. F. Stone, of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, asks only a protective duty and a fair amount of patronage from patriotic Americans to throw down the gauntlet to the German manufacturers. In fact, he is going ahead as fast as he can to prepare to meet the demands of his customers with nothing more substantial to encourage him than the hope that the Government will see fit to change the tariff law to give him and the other manufacturers of aniline dyes a chance to hold their own.

Dr. Hesse Shows Difficulties

The way leading to the establishment of the practically new industry is fraught with many difficulties, as Dr. Hesse pointed out.

"We face the necessity of accomplishing before the close of the European war what it has taken Germany thirty years to achieve," said he. "As soon as the war is over, we will have to meet the German manufacturers in the struggle for a field where they are already entrenched. While the war will disrupt their industries, they know exactly how to go about the manufacture of the dyes and they will quickly reorganize and set to work again. This reorganization may occur before we have time to open our plants for business and complete our preliminary experiments."

"In the coal-tar industry, the following three divisions may be made for the sake of clarity: I—Products from coal-tar by

distillation, expression and like operations; II—Products obtained from division I by chemical transformation, but not themselves dyes, and III—Dyes made from division II. The United States has been producing about 30 per cent. of its requirements of aniline dyes, but almost entirely from materials of division II, brought from Germany. The key to the situation lies in division II and in this Germany controls the world's markets. This control is due to the fact that, while the growth of this division was relatively slow, yet the field has become very much interwoven, each of its hundred or more products is dependent upon or made up of one or more other products no one of which is of use without still others; the industrial and commercial conditions or relations have grown with the technical development, so that the coal-tar industry is really a conglomeration of many separate parts acting and re-acting upon each other commercially and industrially."

What the investors of European countries have had to pay to develop their dye manufacturing industries in the way of failures, Dr. Hesse shows as follows:

"According to the latest information, the number of coal-tar dyestuff works in the world and their geographical distribution is as follows: Germany, 22; France, 11; Great Britain, 11; United States, 9; Austria-Hungary, 4; Switzerland, 4; Holland, 2; Russia, 2; Belgium, 1; Greece, 1 and Italy, 1. In the course of the development of this business, 16 plants have abandoned the manufacture of coal-tar dyes—11 in Germany and one each in Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Switzerland; 14 have been absorbed by others—6 in Germany, 4 in Switzerland, 2 in France and 1 each in Belgium and Holland."

Almost a Thousand Aniline Dyes

There are 921 kinds of coal-tar dyes. Half of these have never been patented in the United States and the patents have expired on 239 which were patented. The chemist points to the fact that 75 per cent. of the dyes are unpatented though dealt in here, as showing that the business men of the country have not been deterred by patent rights in taking up the manufacture of such dyestuffs.

As important as the dyes are in the textile industries, the actual value of the dyestuffs we import is relatively insignificant. The Germans have been able to turn out the dyes at a low cost to the consumer and there is no telling how much lower they can drop the price. This element of uncertainty has had its influence over possible investors. As soon as the war is over, it will be felt again. Disrupted as the German industries will be, the reorganization of the factories will take little time. Another rock ahead of the possible investor in American dye manufacturing plants is that we would have no outlet for our poorer grades of dyes. Germany has already opened her field in China and other oriental countries. In the many months that we would require to build up plants and get them in operation, the war in Europe would probably be fought out and we would find ourselves face to face with Germany in a field she has long pre-empted. Dr. Hesse has this to say of the investor's side of the question:

"A self-contained and complete coal-tar dye industry in this country would call today for preparedness to make about 700

different dyes. In the fiscal year 1913-1914, this country imported indigo to the extent of \$1,093,226; alizarin to the extent of \$845,459, both of which are without tariff protection; \$7,464,134 worth of aniline dyes with a duty of 30 per cent. and aniline oil with a duty of 10 per cent. This would mean 700 aniline dyes would average a gross annual income each of about \$10,000. To introduce 700 different sets of operations and perhaps half that many different sets of apparatus at one time to produce on the average for each set of operations a gross of \$35 a day can hardly be regarded as an attractive proposition, when the initial gross outlay would be not less than \$5,000,000 actual cash. Each of these 700 products requires good manufacture from the start because good qualities of each are already in the market. It could hardly be expected that, if successful, this industry would employ as many as 7,000 people all told, and the gross makes out less than 0.4 per cent. of our total import business. With unlimited and immediately available capital, the American chemist can build up such a complete industry, but the dividends would be a long way off."

Dr. Hesse strongly objects to the charge that is being made against American chemists that they are inferior to the German members of their profession, as otherwise they would be able to meet the present situation. Statistics actually show that Germany imports more manufactured chemicals from the United States than the United States does from her. Last year, our chemical exports to Germany amounted to the sum of \$19,174,293; while the imports from Germany amounted to the sum of \$15,131,340. He also denies that business men of this country fear the cheap German labor in the aniline dye manufacturing business. The 30 per cent. duty which our Government imposes on foreign-made dyes of the sort counterbalances, he maintains, the benefit which the foreign manufacturing plants derive from cheap labor.

"The whole crux of the matter is that it isn't worth while at present from a financial point of view," declared Mr. Stone, when asked if the American chemical manufacturers would undertake to produce the 921 sorts of aniline dyes. "We do not know how long it will be before the war is over and the Germans are back at manufacturing again. They've got the system and they've got the markets. We would have to develop the system and we would have only this country for our market."

Change Tariff, Says Stone

"What we need to make it practical for us to undertake the manufacture of aniline dyestuffs upon anything like the manner the work is conducted by the German manufacturers are duty changes and the introduction into the tariff law of a provision to stop the Germans from 'dumping' their colors here. They send us big quantities of the same dyes that we manufacture and thereby keep the price down, while they maintain at high prices their exclusive, patented dyestuffs. We want this stopped and we want the duty charged on their selling prices in Germany. For instance, they will sell dye there for twenty-five cents, when they are charging only fifteen cents for it here. When a duty of 10 per cent. was put on aniline oil, the

German manufacturers notified their American agents the very day the new charge went into effect to reduce the price one-tenth. In some cases, they can absorb a 30 per cent. duty and they seem to be able to reduce prices indefinitely. For years, they have been willing to sell some of their dyes at a loss, making up the deficit on other products. A 'dumping' clause is more necessary to us than a protective duty, if we are to undertake to manufacture a full line of dyes."

As an illustration of the high prices which the German manufacturers get for some chemicals, though perhaps losing money on some dyes where they are in competition with American interests, another New York chemical manufacturer referred to aspirin. It has been selling in this country for thirty-five cents an ounce and is now ten cents higher. It sells in Germany, where it is made, for forty cents a pound. A branch of a German firm, located in this state, produces aspirin and sells it under its chemical name for forty-five cents a pound. This illustration was intended to show the indefinite extent to which the Germans are able to go in cutting prices without losing money, when the conditions of competition make the cutting of rates advisable.

What One Dyemaker Will Venture

In spite of his doubtful attitude toward the proposal that American chemical manufacturers take up the work of producing aniline dyes to the extent carried on by the Germans, Mr. Stone is preparing to meet the present situation in textile lines as best he can. He said:

"We will be in a position to supply a general line of aniline dyes, comprising acid colors for wool and silk, direct dyeing colors for cotton, basic colors for paper, leather, etc., and nigrosines to the limit of our capacity irrespective of European conditions; that is to say, instead of being dependent upon Europe for raw materials, as has been generally supposed, we are preparing to manufacture those raw materials ourselves, so insuring a regular supply of the finished colors. On alizarine colors, as agents of the British Alizarine Company of London, we will be able to supply certain amounts of those products.

"The manufacture of the raw materials to produce the colors will necessitate a considerable advance in the price of some, owing to the increased cost of manufacturing them in this country as compared with the cost of manufacturing them in Europe. The United States can produce an ample supply of raw products, such as benzole, which is the basic product from which these intermediate products are manufactured; so that we can be absolutely independent of Europe, if the increased cost of manufacturing the intermediate products can be overcome through the assistance of the United States Government in giving us a proper protective tariff, to equalize the increased cost of manufacturing between the United States and Europe. The question of increasing the capacity of our works and the possibility of establishing other plants for the manufacture of aniline dyes is solely dependent upon this condition.

"Some thirty years ago, there were started in the United States some ten plants for the manufacture of aniline dyes and, had they had proper support in the way of tariff protection, the business would have developed so that the American manufacturers

would not have found themselves in their present unpleasant situation and the number of aniline color manufacturers reduced to the number of four—and these four limited to the production of only a few colors which, because of certain favorable conditions, they are able to produce successfully in competition with Europe.

"With regard to the question as to whether there are experience and chemical knowledge enough in this country to produce aniline dyes successfully, we will say for ourselves that, in spite of the difficulty of producing colors in competition with Europe, it is a fact that our factory in Buffalo, established in 1880, has developed steadily until its production has reached large proportions, necessitating the investment of upward of \$1,500,000; this development, however, was due to our success in making a few colors which could be produced successfully by us in competition with Europe. With the proper support on the part of American customers and the United States Government, there is no reason why we could not have the same success in producing a full line of colors."

"Dumping" Clause May Be Unnecessary.

The contention that American manufacturers could not make enough money out of the aniline dye business to make it worth their while to put it on a firm basis here was scouted by a man high in the business of manufacturing and importing chemicals.

"Of course, aniline dyes can be manufactured profitably in this country," he insisted. "They're manufacturing them now, are they not? Maybe the Americans are not putting out as full a line of dyes as the Germans, but they are producing the unpatented dyes at least. It would take years to build up plants capable of producing a full line of dyes, but the undertaking would be practical with tariff changes. About all that is needed is a fifteen per cent. duty on raw materials from which the colors are made.

"This idea of a 'dumping' clause to be inserted in the tariff law is all rot. It isn't needed at all. Of course, the German manufacturers may cut the price of some things and raise the prices of others; but that is being done in this country. The Standard Oil Company sells me gasoline for nine and a half cents in New Jersey and, when I come over here to New York, I have to pay sixteen cents for it. The German concerns are only using the same tactics our corporations use in fighting competition. As a matter of fact, I believe that they would be glad to raise the prices of the dyes they sell over here, if our manufacturers would also raise prices.

LYSOL MADE IN THE U. S.

Great Britain will be made independent of Germany regarding its supply of lysol through the manufacture of this disinfectant by Charles Zimmermann, a British-born subject. Lysol was invented in Germany and heretofore England has imported the article from that country. Lehn & Fink manufacture lysol in the United States, and are prepared to fill the entire American demand for the product. It is believed the war will put an end to lysol importations to this country, which were steadily diminishing, even before the beginning of hostilities.

LOWER CAMPHOR PRICES

Interview with Mr. McManus of McK. & R.

"I think within a couple of weeks the bottom will fall out of the present high camphor market and figures will drop from \$1 and \$1.05 a pound to normal, which is about 61c," said Mr. McManus of McKesson & Robbins.

"The only reason for the shortage of camphor here is because much of it is transported from Japan across the Pacific in English bottoms. When the war was declared all of these vessels were warned, those on the high seas by wireless, to make neutral or home ports as fast as possible. Consequently, a number of steamships bound for San Francisco put back, or made other ports; for instance, a cargo of ours now is in Colombo, Ceylon, but we have word it will proceed to the United States soon. All Japanese shipping also was recalled, in fear of several German cruisers which were reported hovering off the entrance to San Francisco bay.

"The United States is the only place practically where Japan can ship safely, so in my opinion, now the Pacific is cleared, or at least apparently safeguarded by British and Japanese war vessels, plenty of camphor as well as Japan wax and menthol will be shipped here.

"The new camphor crop will be ready in Formosa in October, but long before then we will be getting enough large consignments in the United States to supply our needs. There is no denying there is a shortage now, that the supply on hand will not last much longer. But, as I say, there is some enroute and more will be started from Japanese ports soon."

Incidentally, it may be added that "powdered camphor" and "camphor balls," used as a protection against moths in packing, also are short in the American market, although camphor does not enter into the composition of either article. Real camphor is used chiefly in celluloid manufacture, and also to a small extent in the medical and chemical world. "Camphor" balls are made from naphthalene, a coal-tar product, manufactured in Germany.

The shortage in camphor balls is felt particularly at this season when persons are getting out their "winter ones" and packing away summer "scenery." Jobbers and brokers estimate there is not a sufficient supply on hand for autumn packing, and retail druggists are warning customers to save the camphor which has protected the winter overcoat from the maw of the moth, and use it to safeguard the all-wool bathing suit until next summer.

HYDROQUINONE.

Hydroquinone is one article that has ascended in price like a runaway boxkite. From \$3 it has jumped to \$22 and \$25 a pound. It is used in photography, and motion picture concerns consume much of it. A number of "movie" firms are buying hydroquinone in the open market at better than \$20 a pound, it is reported in the trade, and a number of brokers and speculators are waxing fat on it. Importers and large manufacturers are supplying their regular customers with hydroquinone in limited quantities at the old price of \$3 a pound.

MANUFACTURERS' GOODS

Supplement to the ERA PRICE LIST

A—Advanced D—Declined
N—New Items X—Dropped from List

The many changes in prices of chemicals and crude drugs are seriously affecting the price lists of the manufacturing chemists and pharmaceutical houses. All of these manufacturers have been compelled to issue supplementary price lists which are subject to change without notice. Dealers should be sure that they have these additional lists for the protection of their stocks as well as for the purchase of additional supplies.

Among the recent changes in proprietary goods that have been reported to us, we list the following:

American Herb & Plant Co., Junction City, Ky.
D—Swann's Kidney Remedy.....doz. \$4.00
D—Swann's Stomach Remedy..... " 4.00

Chas. Ammen Co., Ltd., Alexandria, La.
Moved to above address from New Orleans, La.

G. A. Colgan Co., 72 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
A—Fitzsimmon's Standard Bird Food, case of 40 packages \$3.60

Ch. R. Bard, 37 E. 28th St., New York.
"Impossible to send you new price list. Goods in stock today, I am selling from 10% to 15% advance. At present there seems to be no chance of immediate shipments nor have I any indications of what prices may be as my manufacturers in Paris have few goods made up."

The Eucamphine Co., Chicago, Ill.
A—Eucamphine—1 pt., \$0.10; 5 pts., \$2.40
1 gal., 3.50; 2 gals., 6.50
5 gals., 15.00
A—Guaialyptol—1 pt., \$0.90; 5 pts., \$3.50
1 gal., 4.75
A—Azucamphine—1 gal., \$2.50; 2 gals., \$4.50
5 gals., 10.00

Fitzgerald Soap Co., Collingswood, N. J.
A—Fitzgerald's Hair Soap, doz. \$1.20, \$2.00

Fort Wayne Drug Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
A—Naftalan—Small \$6.00; medium \$12.00
large size, per doz., 24.00

E. Fougere & Co., 90 Beekman St., N. Y.
"We are compelled to advance our prices on imported goods and are cutting all orders. As yet have no advices from abroad as to when we will obtain additional supplies. Have a representative over there and we shall do everything possible to protect our customers."

Genuine Haarlem Oil Mfg. Co., New York.
A—Capsules—per doz. 2/s \$2.25; 4/s \$4.50
8/s 9.00

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
October 1st free goods on Kondon's Catarhal Jelly will be \$6.00 lots, 1/2 doz. free; \$12.00 lots, 1 doz. free; \$24.00 lots, 2 dozen free.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
X—Pepsanels and Lung Healing Globules.

Manhattan Eye Salve Co., Louisville, Ky.
A—Yellow Oxid. & Atropine Oint.\$1.50 \$2.00 \$3.00
A—Holocain & Adrenalin Oint. 2.00 2.50 3.50
A—Dionin Ointment 3.50 4.50 7.00
A—Eserine Alk. Oint. 2.00 5.00
A—Atropine Alk. Oint. 2.00 3.00
A—Atropine & Bichlor. Oint. 2.00 2.50 3.50
A—Atropine Alk. Oint. 2.00 3.50
X—Cocaine & Adrenalin Ointment.

Owl Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Now manufacture Denig's Cough Balsam, Denig's Worm Syrup and other Denig's remedies formerly manufactured by Dr. Davis, of Chillicothe, Ohio.
N—Podock Pillsdoz. \$1.75
N—Owl Injection " 6.00
N—Owl Capsules " 7.00
X—Denig's Fly Paper.

Virginia Pepe Co., 23 W. 65th St., N. Y.
A—Ant's Eggs, 1 oz. pkg.gross \$12.00
A—Mixed Seed " 15.00
A—Canary Seed " 18.00

W. C. Power & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
A—Kreitzer's Salvedoz. \$2.25
A—Kreitzer's Pile Ointmentdoz. 2.25

A. H. Robins Co., Richmond, Va.
A—Uralithic Salt2 oz. \$3.00
6 oz. 6.00

A—Tablets Terpin Compound, doz. small \$2.00; medium \$4.80 large 10.20
A—Herotone Tablets.....doz. small 2.00 medium \$4.80; large 10.20
A—Capso-Q. Tablets.....doz. \$7.20 34.20

J. Hungerford Smith Co., Rochester, N. Y.
All syrups in gallon jugs advanced 20c. a gallon; in half-gallon jars, \$1.20 a doz., and in quarts, 60c. a doz.

All fruits advanced \$1.20 a doz. in half-gallon jars and 60c. a doz. in quarts.

Walnut Sundae advanced \$6.00 a doz. in half-gallon jars and \$3.00 a doz. in quarts.

Fruit Acid solution advanced \$1.00 a gallon in gallons, 60c. in half-gallons, 35c. in quarts and 20c. in pints.

Vase Shaped Maraschino Cherries advanced 60c. a doz. on 28 oz., 35c. a doz. on 15 oz., 20c. a doz. on 8 oz. and 15c. a doz. on 5 oz. size.

Fruit Purees are advanced \$1.20 a doz. in half-gallons and 60c. a doz. in quarts.

Orders accepted now for shipment after Jan. 1st next on the above advances, but old prices will prevail if sugar declines by Jan. 1st next 2c. a pound from present quotations of 7 1/2c.

The price of Walnut Sundae and Fruit Acid Solution stands until further notice.

C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
A—Ashfield's Worm Po.....doz. \$2.00

C. H. Strong & Co., Chicago, Ill.
D—Arnica Tooth Soap.....doz. \$1.75

Dr. C. A. Voorhees, Est., Philadelphia, Pa.
A—Bumstead's Worm Syrup.....doz. \$1.85

White's Neuralgia Remedy, Lancaster, Ohio.
A—White's Neuralgia Remedy, doz. \$2.00 \$4.00

Yale Chemical Co., 220 W. 42d St., New York.
A—Salutine (Yale)per oz. \$1.00
12oz. \$8.00; 144 oz. \$96.00

Frederick H. Young & Co., Toledo, Ohio.
A—Young's Victoria Cream.....doz. \$4.80 (trial size) " 2.40
A—Young's Victoria Powder..... " 3.35
A—Young's Victoria Soap..... " 1.40
A—Young's Victoria Talcum..... " 2.40
A—Young's Bismoline " 4.80

Zumota Remedy Co., Springfield, Mass.
A—Zumota Mustard Ointment, doz. \$0.80 \$2.25 \$4.50

FUTURE SUGAR SUPPLY

From Interviews with Prominent Refiners

The world faces the loss of 40 per cent. of its sugar crop this year and, what with the unsettled condition of Europe and the disorganization of the methods of transportation, there is small likelihood of a readjustment of conditions for many months. This means high prices. Indeed, sugar refiners say that high prices may be expected for the next two or three years. How high these prices are likely to go, there is no way of predicting. Last week, dealers acting under the auspices of the English Government, bought 200,000 barrels of sugar in this country and, as a result, sugar went up from 7 cents a pound to 7 1/4 cents a pound. While the market is now said to be steady, something may interfere with it at any time.

Some interesting facts and statistics, showing the conditions are furnished by F. C. Lowry, of the Federal Sugar Refining Company. The 1913-1914 sugar production in European countries was as follows:

	Tons.
Germany	2,725,000
Austria	1,750,000
France	800,000
Belgium	230,000
Holland	230,000
Russia	1,750,000
Other Countries	850,000
Total	8,335,000

Last year, the United States used 3,743,139 tons of sugar. At the same time, the production of sugar in the Western Hemisphere, except in islands, etc., controlled by European governments, was:

United States:—	Tons.
Louisiana	260,000
Texas	7,000
Hawaii	500,000
Porto Rico	345,000
Philippines	1,112,000
	220,000
	1,332,000
Cuba	2,400,000
San Domingo and Haiti	95,000
Mexico	125,000
Central America	22,000
South America	671,000
	3,313,000

The islands under European domination produced:

	Tons.
British West Indies	103,000
French West Indies	81,000
Danish West Indies	7,500

This makes the total production of sugar in and out of our control in the Western Hemisphere (including the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands), only 4,836,500 tons. This is only about half as much as Europe raises; moreover it will be largely kept out of the world's supply this year and, perhaps, next year, too, if the farmers are stopped from planting sugar beet seed. It is not likely that any of the countries of this hemisphere will be able to increase their sugar crops appreciably—at least in time to help. In fact, they are likely to reduce their crops, as we have been getting all of our sugar beet seed from European sources. Beet seed has gone up from \$8.50 a bag to \$50.00 a bag in Holland and our planters cannot get the seed even at that price. If beet seed is not available in quantities by next April, next year's sugar production in this hemisphere will be reduced by 600,000 tons.

FIRST AMERICAN POTASH PLANT

As a result of the recent Governmental investigation of the potash resources of the United States, which has included the careful survey of thousands of miles of territory in our Western States, and analyses of hundreds of salines and salt lakes, it is announced that a factory for manufacturing potash salts for fertilizer will soon commence operations near Seales Lake, Cal. The initial output of 5 tons will soon be increased to 120 tons daily. The value of the potash salts, including carbonate, caustic, cyanide, chloride, sulphate, crude saltpeter, and others, imported into the United States in 1913 was about \$10,664,000, to which must be added \$4,357,000 worth of kainite and crude salts used as fertilizers, most of which were imported from Germany. The flow of products from the inexhaustible Stassfurt deposits now being temporarily cut off, it is doubly imperative that some new source of potassium compounds be found. It is possible, in some cases, to substitute sodium salts for potassium salts in the drug business, but in the industries such substitutions cannot be made at all points, and the demand for potash is a permanent one.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.38	—	.40
Seconds	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sorts, amber	lb.	.20	—	.22
White	lb.	.22	—	.25
Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.13
Acetanilid	lb.	.30	—	.32
Acetphenetidin	lb.	.95	—	1.00
ACIDS				
Acetic, com'l	carboys	—	2.05	
Bbils.	ea.	1.50	—	1.65
U.S.P.	100 lb.	4.44	—	4.90
Glacial	lb.	.07	—	.08
Carboys	—	—	1.00	
Benzoic, from Gum	oz.	.14	—	.15
Synthetic	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.07	—	.08
Powdered	lb.	.07	—	.08
Carbolic, bulk, crude	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Cryst.	lb.	.45	—	.60
Citric	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Gallic	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. lb.	lb.	.03	—	.03½
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	—	.06½
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Muriatic, C.P., carboys	lb.	.05½	—	.07½
18 deg., carboys	ea.	1.15	—	1.85
20 deg., carboys	ea.	1.30	—	1.65
22 deg., carboys	ea.	.07	—	.09
Nitric, C.P., carboys	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
36 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Oxalic	lb.	.20	—	.22
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	—	.33
Paste	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Pyrogallie	lb.	.50	—	2.50
Salicylic	lb.	.09	—	.12½
Stearic	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05½	—	.07½
60 deg., carboys	ea.	.85	—	1.00
66 deg., carboys	ea.	1.00	—	1.25
Battery Acid, carboys	lb.	.01	—	.01½
Oleum	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
Tannic, Phar., bulk	lb.	.71	—	.72
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.80	—	.90
Tartaric	lb.	.80	—	.90
Agar Agar	lb.	.48	—	.65
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.50	—	2.52
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.52	—	2.54
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.56	—	2.58
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.33	—	.35
188 proof	gal.	.34	—	.36
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	—	.47
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	—	.53
Purified	gal.	—	—	.80
Alkali, 48 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	works	100 lbs.	.67½	— .72½
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	works, basis of 48 p.c.	100 lbs.	.57½	— .62½
Aloin	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Alum, cryst.	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.60
Lump	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.60
Powdered	100 lbs.	—	5.00	
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.25
Alumina, Sulphate, low grade,	100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.30
High grade	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car. lb.	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.03
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.03½
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.10	—	.11
Bromide	lb.	.65	—	.67
Iodide	lb.	.40	—	.40
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Granulated, white	lb.	.13	—	.15
Lump	lb.	.16	—	.18
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	2.60	—	2.65
Domestic	100 lbs.	2.60	—	2.65
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.25	—	2.50
Antimony Oxide	lb.	.12	—	.13
Avoca Nuts	lb.	.10	—	.10
Argols	lb.	.45	—	.50
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.45	—	.50
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Arsenic, red	lb.	.12	—	.12
White	lb.	.06	—	.06
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	—	.23

BALSAMS				
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.46	—	.48
South American	lb.	.40	—	.42
Fir, Canada	gal.	9.00	—	10.00
Oregon	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Peru	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Tolu	lb.	.55	—	.60
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Chloride	lb.	—	1.50	
Dioxide	lb.	—	.16	
Nitrate	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Barytes, prime white, for	ton	19.00	—	23.00
Domestic, prime white, or	—	—	—	—
domestic Southern	ton	17.00	—	18.00
Floated, Western	ton	19.00	—	20.00
Off color	ton	13.00	—	15.00
BARKS				
Angostura	lb.	.25	—	.26
Bayberry	lb.	.08	—	.09
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.20	—	.25
of Tree	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Buckthorn	lb.	.25	—	.30
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	—	.11
Cascarilla	lb.	—	.25	
Siftings	lb.	—	.18	
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.28	—	.30
Broken	lb.	—	.25	
Yellow, quills	lb.	.28	—	.30
Broken	lb.	—	.25	
Condurango	lb.	.20	—	.25
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	—	.08
Cramp	lb.	.06	—	.07
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Elm, ordinary	lb.	.16	—	.17
Select	lb.	.18	—	.20
Lemon Peel	lb.	—	.10	
Mezereon	lb.	.09	—	.10
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.09
White	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Orange Peel, bitter, Cura-	—	—	—	—
cao, ¼s	lb.	—	.07	
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.08	—	.10
Trieste	lb.	.14	—	.16
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.14	—	.16
Northern	lb.	.12	—	.13
Pomegranate	lb.	.12	—	.13
of Fruit	lb.	.06	—	.07
Quebracho	lb.	—	.15	
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.12	—	.15
Select	lb.	.16	—	.18
Simaruba	lb.	.18	—	.20
Soap, whole	lb.	.22	—	.25
Cut	lb.	.20	—	.25
Crushed	lb.	.15	—	.18
Whoo, of Tree	lb.	.45	—	.50
White Pine	lb.	.04	—	.05
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.07	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.53	—	1.55
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	—	3.00
BEANS				
Calabar	lb.	.25	—	.30
St. Ignatius	lb.	.25	—	.30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Para	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.75	—	5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.25	—	3.62
South American	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	Nominal	
Green label	lb.	2.10	—	2.20
Benzoil	gal.	.25	—	.35
BERRIES				
Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.48	—	.50
XX	lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.58	—	.75
Fish (Cocculus Indicus)	lb.	.06	—	.07
Juniper	lb.	.15	—	.20
Laurel	lb.	.05	—	.06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.26	—	.27
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.09	—	.10
Sloe	lb.	—	.50	
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	2.70	—	2.75
Salicylate	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80	—	2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	—	2.55
Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c. lb.	lb.	.03	—	.04
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.40	—	.45
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.10	—	.12
Cacao Butter, cases	lb.	.38	—	.39
Fingers	lb.	.40	—	.41
Caffeine	lb.	6.50	—	7.00

Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.65
Carbide	—	—	—	—
Carbonate, prec., lt., casks	lb.	.08	—	.10
Heavy	lb.	.07	—	.08
Prepared	lb.	.03	—	.04
Chloride	100 lbs.	.60	—	.65
Hypophosphite	lb.	.67	—	.71
Camphor, Am., ref'd, bbls., bulk	lb.	—	—	—
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	—	—
Squares of 4 ozs.	lb.	—	—	—
16s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	—	—
24s and 32s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	—	—
Foreign, ref'd	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Monobromated	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	Nominal	—	
Powdered	lb.	3.50	—	5.00
Russian	lb.	Nominal	—	
Powdered	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.06½	—	.08
Tetrachloride	lb.	—	.12	
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.10	—	.12
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.55	—	.60
Chloroform	lb.	.30	—	.31
Cocaine Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	5.00	—	6.00
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	7.00	—	7.15
Ounces	oz.	7.05	—	7.20
Eightths	oz.	7.25	—	7.30
Phosphate	oz.	6.75	—	6.80
Sulphate	oz.	7.00	—	7.05
Colocynth, whole	lb.	.40	—	.45
Pulp	lb.	—	.60	
Copperas	100 lbs.	.65	—	.85
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.13½	—	.15
Sulphate	100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.10
Coumarin	oz.	—	12.00	
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	.65	
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	.65	
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.00	—	1.00
Cuttlash Bone, Trieste	lb.	.34	—	.35
French	lb.	.25	—	.30
Jewelers', large	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Small	lb.	.50	—	.52
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	—	.12
British Gum	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	—	.10
Dragon's Blood, mass, ordin. lb.	lb.	.45	—	.85
Reeds	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—	—
Ergot, Russian	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Spanish	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	—	.20
Washed	lb.	.20	—	.22
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	—	.28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.60	—	.65
FLOWERS				
Arnica	lb.	.22	—	.25
Cal-ndula	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	.40	
Hungarian	lb.	.40	—	.45
Roman	lb.	.40	—	.45
Elder	lb.	.18	—	.20
Insect, open	lb.	.22	—	.24
Closed	lb.	.32	—	.34
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.24	—	.26
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.28	—	.40
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.25	—	.30
Select	lb.	.40	—	.45
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	—	.48
Valencia	lb.	15.00	—	17.00
Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	Nominal	—	
Refined	gal.	—	3.00	
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.30	—	.32
Gold	lb.	.40	—	.42
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate).	—	—	—	—
Glucose	100 lbs.	—	2.15	
Glycerin, C.P., bulk	lb.	.27	—	.28
Drums and bbls. added	—	—	—	—
C.P., in cans	lb.	.28	—	.29
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.25	—	.25
Saponification, loose	lb.	.22	—	.23
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	—	—	—
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	—	2.30	
Guarana	lb.	3.00	—	3.35
GUMS				
Aloe, Barbadoes	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Cape	lb.	—	.12	
Curacao, cases	lb.	.15	—	.16
in gourds	lb.	.14	—	.15
Socotrine	lb.	.25	—	.26
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	.30	
Asafetida, whole	lb.	.55	—	.60</

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

GUMS—Concluded.

Catechu	lb.	—	.10
Chicle	lb.	.60	— .65
Galbanum	lb.	.85	— .90
Gamboge	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Guaiac	lb.	.16	— .36
Kino	lb.	—	.50
Mastic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	.25
Sorts	lb.	.12	— .14
Siftings	lb.	.15	— .16
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	—	.12
Sorts	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.16	— .18
Sandarac	lb.	.28	— .30
Senegal, picked	lb.	.14	— .26
Sorts	lb.	.10	— .12½
Spruce	lb.	.85	— 1.15
Thus	280 lbs.	9.00	— 10.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Seconds	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Turkey firsts	lb.	—	1.70
Seconds	lb.	—	1.20
Thirds	lb.	—	.80
Haarlem Oil	gross	—	3.50
Hops, N.Y. 1913 prime	lb.	.40	— .42
Pacific Coast 1913 prime	lb.	.25	— .26
Hydrogen Peroxide, 4 oz.	gross	6.00	— 16.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Iodoform	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Isinglass, American	lb.	.70	— .75
Russian	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.15	— .30
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.07½	— .07¼
White cryst.	lb.	.09½	— .09½
Broken casks	lb.	—	.08½
Granulated	lb.	.09	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .11
Arsenate	lb.	.04½	— .05¼
Nitrate	lb.	—	.05¼
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Red, American	lb.	.08½	— .09
Foreign	lb.	—	.09
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	.05¼
dry	lb.	.05¼	— .05¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.06¼	— .07
English	lb.	—	.10½
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .05¼

LEAVES—

Aconite	lb.	.07	— .10
Althea	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Bay, true	lb.	Nominal	—
Belladonna	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Buchu, short	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Long	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Cannabis Indica	lb.	—	.18
Chiretta	lb.	—	.18
Coca, Huamuco	lb.	.45	— .50
Truxillo	lb.	.05	— .06½
Coltsfoot	lb.	.06	— .06½
Conium	lb.	.09	— .10
Damiana	lb.	.06	— .10
Digitalis	lb.	.07	— .09
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .09
Euphorbia	lb.	.05	— .06
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05	— .06
Henbane, German	lb.	.17	— .20
Russian	lb.	.18	— .20
Henna	lb.	.18	— .20
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.09½	— .10
Lobelia	lb.	—	1.00
Matico	lb.	.33	— .35
Marjoram, German	lb.	.16½	— .17½
French	lb.	.04	— .05
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	— .14
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .15
German	lb.	.14	— .15
Pichi	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Pulsatilla	lb.	.06	— .07
Rose, red	lb.	.40	— .50
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .20
Rue	lb.	.11	— .12
Sage, stemless	lb.	.17	— .20
Grinding	lb.	.50	— .55
Savory	lb.	.45	— .48
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.27	— .30
Half leaf	lb.	.15	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.25	— .28
Tinneyvelly	lb.	.25	— .28
Pods	lb.	.22	— .22½
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	— .25
Spearmint, American	lb.	.30	— .32
Stramonium	lb.	.17	— .18
Thyme	lb.	.06	— .07
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .05½
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09
Yerba Santa	lb.	.10	— .12
Licorice, mass	lb.	.16½	— .20
Spanish	lb.	—	.30
Stick, domestic	lb.	—	.35
Foreign	lb.	—	.35

Lithium Carbonate	lb.	—	1.25
Lycopodium	lb.	.72½	— .75
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.06½	— .08
Oxide, light	lb.	—	.08
Heavy	lb.	—	.08
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, do.	lb.	—	.03
mestic	100 lbs.	.03	— .03½
Foreign	lb.	.03	— .03½
Manna, large flake	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.50	— .55
Sorts	lb.	.60	— .62½
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.15	— 3.30
Recryst.	lb.	—	4.50
Mercury, flasks	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Bisulphate	lb.	.72	— .74
Oxide, red	lb.	1.05	— 1.13
Blue mass	lb.	—	.63
Blue Ointment, 33 1/3 p.c.	lb.	.52	— .57
50 p.c.	lb.	.62	— .67
Calomel	lb.	.90	— .95
Corrosive Sublimite, cryst.	lb.	.84	— .86
Granulated, powdered	lb.	.81	— .83
White Precipitate	lb.	—	1.09
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.13	— .14
Morphine, bulk	oz.	5.30	— 5.40
1 oz. vials	oz.	5.35	— 5.45
½ oz. vials, 2½ oz. boxes	oz.	5.55	— 5.65
½ oz. vials, 1 oz. boxes	oz.	5.60	— 5.75
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.50	— 5.70
½ oz. vials	oz.	5.70	— 6.05
Diacyl	lb.	.06	— .09
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.12	— .15
Irish	lb.	.06	— .09
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	— 15.00
Grain, Cab.	oz.	12.00	— 15.00
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	— 19.00
Druggists'	oz.	16.00	— 16.50
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.03	— .04
Balls	lb.	.03	— .04
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .16

OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH—

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.36½	— .38
Domestic prime	gal.	.35	— .36
Cod Liver, Newf'd	bbl.	17.00	— 19.00
Norwegian	bbl.	Nominal	—
Degras, American	lb.	.03½	— .04
English	lb.	.04	— .05
French	lb.	.05	— .06
German	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Neutral	lb.	.07	— .08
Herring	gal.	Nominal	—
Horse	lb.	.06	— .07
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.92	— .93
Off prime	gal.	.66	— .68
Extra No. 1	gal.	.62	— .63
No. 1	gal.	.53	— .55
No. 2	gal.	.51	— .52
Menhaden, North, crude	gal.	.35	— .36
Southern, f.o.b. factory	gal.	.34	— .35
Brown, stained	gal.	.37	— .38
Light, strained	gal.	.38	— .39
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.41	— .42
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.33	— .34
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.96	— .98
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.88	— .90
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.82	— .84
Prime	gal.	.64	— .65
Dark	gal.	.58	— .61
Oleo Oil	gal.	.08	— .09½
Porpoise, body	gal.	.40	— .45
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	bbl.	18.00	— 20.00
Saponified	lb.	.07	— .07½
Seal, white	gal.	.50	— .54
Sod Oil	gal.	.40	— .45
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	.40	— .45
Stearic Acid	lb.	.09	— .12
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.70
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.68
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.67
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.65
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.64	— .65
Prime	gal.	.62	— .63
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	.48
Bleached	gal.	—	.50
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	—	.52

OILS, ESSENTIAL—

Almond, bitter	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Artificial	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sweet, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Peach kernel	lb.	.35	— .40
Amber, crude	lb.	.15	— .16
Rectified	lb.	.25	— .30
Anise	lb.	2.05	— 2.15
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Cade	lb.	.25	— .30
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.100	— 1.10

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.

Camphor, light color, heavy	lb.	.18	— .20
gravity	lb.	.22	— .24
Japanese, white	lb.	.145	— 1.60
Caraway	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lead free	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cedar Leaf	lb.	—	.60
Wood	lb.	.15	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	6.50	— 14.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.65	— .70
Java	lb.	1.40	— 1.75
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Bottles	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Copaiba	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Coriander	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Erigeron	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.55	— .56
Fennel, sweet	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Turkish	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Wood	lb.	.25	— .40
Lavender Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Garden	lb.	.52	— .70
Lemon	lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.75
Limes, expressed	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Linaloe	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Distilled	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Mustard, natural	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Artificial	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	— 55.00
Petal	lb.	50.00	— 60.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Origanum	lb.	.22	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
French	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Peppermint, tins	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Bottles	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Petit Grain, S.A.	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
French	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Pimento	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Pine Needles	lb.	.36	— .38
Rose, natural	oz.	12.50	— 15.00
Artificial	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Rosemary	lb.	1.25	— 1.25
Saffron	lb.	.35	— .40
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
West Indian	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.60	— .65
Artificial	lb.	.26	— .31
Savin	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Spearmint	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .52
Tansy	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
White, French	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Wintergreen (Sweet Birch)	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Synthetic	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Leaf (Gaultheria)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Wormwood	lb.	3.00	— 3.15

OILS, LUBRICATING—

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.13½	— .14
25@30 cold test	gal.	.14	— .14½
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .13½
Summer	gal.	.13	— .13½
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21½	— .33
Dark filtered	gal.	.18	— .26
Extra cold test	gal.	.27	— .34
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14½	— .25
Natural, W.Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.23	— .23½
Natural, filtered lemon, 33	gal.	—	.19
@34 gravity	gal.	.19	— .20
White, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.27	— .30
33@34 gravity, bloomless	gal.	.18	— .19
31 gravity, wool grade	gal.	.16	— .16½
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.27	— .28
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16	— .16½
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.15	— .15½
885 sp. gr.	gal.	.13	— .13½
875 sp. gr.	gal.	.12½	— .13
865 sp. gr.	gal.	.12½	— .13
Red Paraffin	gal.	.15	— .16
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.18	— .19
No. 160	gal.	.17	— .18
No. 110	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 80	gal.	.14	— .15
Filtered	gal.	.21	— .22
Russian Engine, pale, No. 1 gal.	gal.	.21	— .22

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

OILS, MINERAL—

Paraffin, white, light.....gal.	— .55
White, heavy.....gal.	— .55
Russian, white, tech.....gal.	.55 — 1.00
Pharmaceutical.....gal.	1.00 — 2.00

OILS, VEGETABLE—

China Wood Oil.....gal.	.09 — .10
Cocaoat Oil, Cochiti.....lb.	.15½ — .16
Ceylon.....lb.	— .14
Copra.....lb.	— .14
Corn.....gal.	—
Cottonseed, prime summer	
yellow.....gal.	.49 — .51
Good Off Oil.....gal.	.47 — .50
Off Oil.....gal.	.47 — .50
Red Off Oil.....gal.	.46 — .50
Winter.....gal.	.52½ — .53
Summer, white.....gal.	.52½ — .53

Linseed, raw, car lots.....gal.	— .57
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	— .58
Boiled, car lots.....gal.	— .59
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	— .60
Double boiled, car lots.....gal.	— .60
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	— .61
Refined, car lots.....gal.	— .61
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	— .62
Varnish Oil, according to	
grade.....gal.	.59 — .65
Mustard.....gal.	.78 — .80

Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.11½ — .12
Commercial.....lb.	.11 — .11½
Prime red.....lb.	.11 — .11½
Palm Kernel.....lb.	— .13
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.05 — 1.15

Foots.....gal.	— .08½
Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Cases.....lb.	.08 — .09
No. 3.....lb.	.08 — .09

Peanut Oil, Soap.....gal.	.70 — .75
Pine Oil, white.....gal.	.32 — .34
Yellow.....gal.	.30 — .32

Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in	
bbls.....gal.	—
Blown.....gal.	— .95
Refined.....gal.	.85 — .95

Rosin Oil, first rect.....gal.	— .25
Second.....gal.	— .35
Third.....gal.	— .45
Fourth.....gal.	— .55

Sesame.....gal.	.75 — .85
Soya Bean, English, bbls.....lb.	Nominal
China, bbls.....lb.	.06½ — .07
Manchurian.....lb.	.06½ — .07

Tar Oil, gen. dist.....gal.	.30 — .31
Commercial.....gal.	.18 — .20

Opium, cases.....lb.	—
Tobbing lots.....lb.	10.00 — 12.00
Powdered.....lb.	— 12.00
Granular.....lb.	— 13.00

Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.....lb.	.03 — .03½
Cream.....lb.	.04½ — .06
Lily white.....lb.	.07 — .09
Snow white.....lb.	.10 — .11

Phosphorus.....lb.	.45 — 1.00
Potassium Acetate.....lb.	— .20
Bicarb.....lb.	.19 — .25
Bromide.....lb.	.70 — .72

Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	— .25
Powdered.....lb.	.16 — .25
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	— .69
Cyanide, bulk.....lb.	.22 — .23
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.72 — .76

Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.15 — 3.20
Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter.....lb.	—
Refined.....lb.	.12 — .14
Carbonate, calc., 80@85 p.c.....lb.	— .28

96@98 p.c.....lb.	.30 — .35
Caustic, 90 p.c.....lb.	— .17
Prussiate, red.....lb.	— 1.00
Yellow.....lb.	.24 — .30

Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	— .31
50 oz. tins.....oz.	.30 — .31½
25 oz. tins.....oz.	— .32
5 oz. tins.....oz.	— .33
1 oz. tins.....oz.	— .31

Amsterdam.....oz.	Nominal
German.....oz.	.31 — .32
Java.....oz.	.31 — .32

Resorcin.....lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.24 — .27

ROOTS—

Aconite.....lb.	.18 — .20
Aletris.....lb.	— .26
Alkanet.....lb.	.12 — .20
Althea, cut.....lb.	.35 — .40
Whole.....lb.	.40 — .45

Angelica, American.....lb.	.40 — .42
German.....lb.	— .25
Arnica.....lb.	— .50
Belladonna.....lb.	— 1.00

ROOTS—Concluded.

Berberis aq.....lb.	.15 — .16
Bitter.....lb.	.24 — .28
Blood.....lb.	.09 — .11
Blueflag.....lb.	.13 — .15
Bryonia.....lb.	— .20

Burdock.....lb.	.18½ — .20
Calamus, bleached.....lb.	— .60
Unbleached.....lb.	.25 — .30
Cohosh, black.....lb.	.05 — .05½
Blue.....lb.	.05 — .06

Colchicum.....lb.	.20 — .25
Colombo.....lb.	.14 — .16
Culvers.....lb.	.17 — .18
Dandelion.....lb.	.50 — .60
Doggrass.....lb.	.30 — .35

Echinacea.....lb.	.17 — .18
Elecampane.....lb.	.10 — .11
Galangal.....lb.	Nominal
Gelsemium.....lb.	.05 — .06
Gentian.....lb.	.18 — .20

Geranium.....lb.	.04 — .05
Ginger, African.....lb.	.06 — .06½
Jamaica.....lb.	.10 — .12
Bleached.....lb.	.18 — .20
Ginseng, wild Southern.....lb.	7.00 — 7.25

Northwestern.....lb.	7.25 — 7.50
Eastern.....lb.	7.00 — 7.25
Cultivated.....lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Golden Seal.....lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Powdered.....lb.	5.15 — 5.25

Hellebore, white.....lb.	— .10
Powdered.....lb.	.13 — .14
Black.....lb.	— .06
Ipecac, Cartagena.....lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Rio.....lb.	2.25 — 2.50

Jalap.....lb.	.20 — .22
Kava Kava.....lb.	.28 — .30
Mandrake.....lb.	.11 — .13
Musk, Russian.....lb.	— .50
Orris, Florentine, bold.....lb.	.25 — .28

Small.....lb.	.22 — .25
Verona.....lb.	.23 — .25
Fingers.....lb.	— .75
Pareira Brava.....lb.	— .25
Pellitory.....lb.	.20 — .24

Poke, true.....lb.	.65 — .75
Poke.....lb.	.07 — .08
Rhatany, Canton.....lb.	.11 — .13
Rhubarb.....lb.	— .50
Shensi.....lb.	— .80

High dried.....lb.	.20 — .30
Clippings.....lb.	.19 — .20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb.	.65 — .70
Mexican.....lb.	.15 — .25
Seneca.....lb.	.60 — .65

Serpentaria.....lb.	.42 — .44
Skunk cabbage.....lb.	.10 — .12
Snake, Canada.....lb.	— .20
Spikenard.....lb.	.10 — .12
Squill.....lb.	.15 — .16

Stillingia.....lb.	.06 — .07
Urnion, false, (helonias).....lb.	.65 — .70
True (Aletris).....lb.	.26 — .28
Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	.13 — .18
English.....lb.	— .75

German.....lb.	.25 — .30
Yellow Dock.....lb.	.05 — .07
Saccharin.....lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	— 5.00
Salol.....lb.	1.25 — 1.30

Santonin, cryst., bulk.....lb.	45.00 — 50.00
Powdered.....lb.	45.00 — 51.00
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.25 — 2.34
Aleppo.....lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Virgin.....lb.	3.50 — 6.50

SEEDS—	
Anise, Italian.....lb.	.15 — .16
Spanish.....lb.	.15 — .16
Star.....lb.	.30 — .32
Canary, Sicily.....lb.	—
Smyrna.....lb.	Nominal

South American.....lb.	.13 — .14
Caraway.....lb.	.08 — .09
Cardamons, bleached.....lb.	1.50 — 2.20
Decorticated.....lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Celery.....lb.	.30 — .32

Colchicum.....lb.	— 1.00
Conium.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Coriander, natural.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Bleached.....lb.	.09½ — .09¾
Cumin, Malta.....lb.	.16½ — .17½

Morocco.....lb.	—
Dill.....lb.	.09 — .10
Fennel, German, large.....lb.	— .30
Small.....lb.	— .20
Italian.....lb.	.14 — .16

Roumanian.....lb.	.15 — .17
Flax, whole.....bu.	Nominal
Ground.....lb.	— .05
Foenugreek.....lb.	.07 — .08
Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	Nominal
Russian.....lb.	.05¼ — .05¾

SEEDS—Concluded.

Larkspur.....lb.	.55 — .60
Lobelia.....lb.	.30 — .35
Millet, natural.....lb.	.03½ — .04
Hulled.....lb.	.12 — .13
Mustard, Bari, Brown.....lb.	.11½ — .12

California, brown.....lb.	.10 — .11
German, brown.....lb.	.09 — .10
Sicily, brown.....lb.	—
Trieste, brown.....lb.	—
English, yellow.....lb.	.11 — .12

German, yellow.....lb.	.11½ — .12
Parsley.....lb.	— .25
Poppy, Dutch.....lb.	.11½ — .12
German.....lb.	.10 — .11
Pumpkin.....lb.	.12 — .13
Quince.....lb.	— 1.00

Rape, English.....lb.	—
German.....lb.	— .07½
Sabadilla.....lb.	.22 — .24
Stavesacre.....lb.	— .20
Stramonium.....lb.	— .10

Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	.35 — .38
Kombe.....lb.	— .60
Sunflower, striped.....lb.	.04½ — .06¼
Worm, American.....lb.	.10 — .11
Levant.....lb.	— .75

Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.20 — .23
Silver, bar.....oz.	— .52½
Nitrate.....lb.	.34 — .37
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	— .18
Marseilles.....lb.	.10 — .12

Green, pure.....lb.	.11 — .12
Ordinary.....lb.	.08 — .10
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.10 — .11
Ordinary.....lb.	.08 — .09

Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags,	
basis of 48 p.c., car	
100 lbs.....lb.	.57½ — .62½
in bbls.....lb.	.62½ — .67½
Caustic, domestic, f.o.b.	
works, in drums, 60 p.c.ea.	1.55 — 1.60

70@76 p.c., basis of 60 p.c.ea.	1.42½ — 1.47½
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.....lb.	.02 — .02½
Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.03½ — .04½
Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Powdered.....lb.	1.51 — 3.00

Bicarb., English.....lb.	.024 — .03
Amer., f.o.b. works.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Bisulphate, not incl. pkg.....lb.	.75 — 1.37½
Bromide.....lb.	.55 — .56
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am., 100 lbs.	.60 — .80

Pure, cryst.....lb.	—
Dried.....lb.	—
Chlorate.....lb.	.15 — .20
Cyanide, bulk, per 100 p.c.....lb.	.19 — .30
Dichromate.....lb.	.04½ — .05

Hypophosphite.....lb.	.72 — .76
Hyposulphite, bbls.....100 lbs.	1.30 — 1.50
Kegs.....100 lbs.	1.40 — 1.60
Iodide.....lb.	3.50 — 3.55
Nitrite.....lb.	—

Nitrate.....lb.	—
Phosphate, cases and bbls.....lb.	.02½ — .02¾
Prussiate.....lb.	.18 — .25
Salicylate.....lb.	.70 — .75
Silicate, liquid.....100 lbs.	.65 — 1.50

Cryst.....lb.	.02 — .02½
Stannate.....lb.	—
Sulphate, Glauber's Salt, bgs. ea.	.75 — .80
Bbls.....100 lbs.	.80 — .85
Calcined.....lb.	2.75 — 3.00

Sulphide, 30 p.c.....lb.	.01½ — .01¾
60 p.c.....lb.	.02½ — .02¾
Sulphite, cryst.....lb.	.02½ — .02¾
Dry, powdered.....lb.	.05¼ — .06

Spermaceiti.....lb.	.29 — .30
Spts. Ether, Nitros.....lb.	.42 — .44
Starch, Corn, Pearl.....100 lbs.	2.29 — 2.40
Potato.....lb.	.05¼ — .05½
Rice.....lb.	.07 — .08

Wheat.....lb.	.05 — .05¼
Storax.....lb.	— .27
Strontium Nitrate.....lb.	.25 — .35
Strychnine, cryst., bulk.....oz.	.50 — .56
1 oz. vials.....oz.	.55 — .65

¼ oz. vials.....oz.	.75 — .85
Sugar of Milk.....lb.	.15 — .16
Sulphur, roll.....100 lbs.	1.85 — 2.15
Flour.....100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.40
Flowers.....100 lbs.	2.20 — 2.60

Tamarinds, kegs.....ea.	2.50 — 2.75
Tartar Emetic, in casks.....lb.	.36 — .40
Thymol.....lb.	12.00 — 15.00
Tin.....lb.	.32 — .36
Chloride, cryst.....lb.	— .47

50 p.c.....100 lbs.	— 17.00
Oxide.....lb.	.50 — .52
Tetrachloride, Anhyd., 100 lbs.	— 34.00
Toluol, pure.....gal.	.35 — .40
Commercial.....gal.	.27 — .30

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Turmeric	— .08	Logwood	lb. .0134— .0234	Imperials, firsts	lb. — .42		
Turpentine (for regular grades see NAVAL STORES).		Red Saunders	lb. .03 — .05	Seconds	lb. .31 — .33		
Turpentine, Venice	lb. .40 — .45	EXTRACTS			Young Hysons, firsts	lb. .36 — .42	
Artificial	lb. — .15	Archil, double	lb. .08 — .10	Seconds	lb. —		
Vanillin	oz. .46 — .48	Concentrated	lb. .14 — .15	Thirds	lb. —		
WAXES—						Extras	lb. .41 — .62
Bayberry	lb. .28 — .30	Barberry, French	lb. .22 — .28	Gunpowder, Pinhead	lb. .38 — .42		
Bees, white	lb. .45 — .50	Chestnut	lb. .0334— .04	Extras	lb. .31 — .36		
Yellow, crude	lb. .39 — .40	Fustic, solid	lb. .08 — .11	Firsts	lb. .28 — .42		
Refined	lb. .40 — .41	Liquid, 51 deg.	lb. .06 — .08	Seconds	lb. .23 — .27		
Candelilla	Nominal	Gall	lb. .12 — .15	Thirds	lb. .22 — .24		
Carnauba, Flor.	lb. .6734— .70	Hemlock	lb. .0234— .0334	Imperial, seconds	lb. —		
No. 1	lb. .60	Indigo	lb. .06 — .10	Thirds	lb. —		
No. 2	lb. .55 — .60	Logwood, solid	lb. .06 — .12	Japan—Pan and basket fired—			
No. 3	lb. .45 — .46	Liquid, 51 deg.	lb. .05 — .10	low grade	lb. .17 — .19		
Ceresin, yellow	lb. .12 — .35	42 deg.	lb. .04 — .06	Medium grade	lb. .20 — .25		
White	lb. .20 — .40	Cryst	lb. .10 — .15	High grade	lb. .31 — .38		
Japan	lb. .1834— .20	Oak	lb. .08 — .0834	Fancy grade	lb. .38 — .40		
Montan, crude	lb. .20 — .24	Palmetto	lb. .0234— .0234	Congous, fine to best	lb. .34 — .38		
Bleached	Nominal	Persian Berry	lb. .12 — .14	Medium	lb. —		
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb. .28 — .40	Quebracho, solid	lb. .0434— .0534	Standard	lb. .16 — .24		
Green	lb. .30 — .42	51 deg.	lb. .0334— .04	India, Pekoe Souchy	lb. .24		
Refined, white	lb. .40 — .50	42 deg.	lb. .0234— .03	Pekoe	lb. .26 — .28		
Renched, yellow	lb. .35 — .40	Quercitron	lb. .0234— .04	Orange Pekoe	lb. .31 — .41		
Paraffin, refined	lb. .0334— .04	Sumac	lb. .0334— .0634	Java, Pekoe Souchy	lb. .24 — .25		
Zinc Carbonate	lb. .0834— .09	NAVAL STORES			Ping Sueys—B. O. Pekoe	lb. .22 — .25	
Chloride	lb. .0434— .0434	Spirits Turpentine	gal. .45 — .4534	Ceylon, Pekoe Souchy	lb. .25 — .26		
Oxide, white	lb. .0634— .1034	Pitch	200 lbs. 4.25 — 4.50	Pekoe	lb. .24 — .26		
Sulphate	100 lbs. 2.35 — 2.65	Tar	50 gals. 6.50 — 7.00	F. O. Pekoe	lb. — .28		
DYE STUFFS						Orange Pekoe	lb. .31 — .36
Acid, Picric, kegs	lb. — .75	Rosin, com. to good strained, bbl.	3.75	For orange	lb. .36 — .46		
Tannic, commercial	lb. .60 — .66	B	4.00	REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)			
Cryst	lb. .70 — .77	E	4.05	Amer. Nat. Bros.	Arb. War-Fed-		
Albumen, Egg	lb. .45 — 1.10	F	4.05	ner. eral.			
Blood	Nominal	G	4.10	Powdered	\$7.35 \$7.35 \$7.35 \$7.35 \$7.00		
Alizarine, red paste	lb. .25 — .30	H	4.10	XXXX powdered	7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40 7.65		
Brown paste	lb. .35 — .40	I	4.10	Confectioners' A	7.15 7.15 7.15 7.15		
Aluminum Chloride	lb. 2.00 — 2.10	K	4.10	Fine granulated	7.25 7.25 7.25 7.25 7.50		
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb. — .50	L	4.60	Standard gran	7.30 7.25 7.25 7.30 7.55		
Salt	lb. — .50	M	4.95	2-lb. bags fine gr.	7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55 7.80		
Annatto, fine	lb. .40 — .60	N	5.75	5-lb. bags fine gr.	7.45 7.45 7.45 7.45 7.70		
Seed	lb. .10 — .40	N.W.	6.25	10-lb. bags fine gr.	7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40 7.65		
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb. .30 — .35	W.W.	6.35	25-lb. bags fine gr.	7.30 7.30 7.30 7.30 7.55		
65 p.c.	lb. .26 — .33	SHELLAC			MOLASSES AND SYRUPS		
47 p.c.	lb. .24 — .29	D. C.	lb. .27 — .28	Centrifugals			
Carmine of Indigo	lb. —	V. S. O.	lb. —	Blackstrap	gal. .1034— .12		
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	lb. — .65	Superior orange	lb. .22 — .26	Common	gal. .19 — .22		
Rosy black	lb. .60 — .75	Bright orange	lb. .21 — .22	Fair	gal. .24 — .29		
Gray black	lb. .60 — .75	T. N.	lb. .17 — .1834	Prime	gal. .40 — .45		
Fine Madras	lb. —	A. C. Garnet	lb. .19 — .20	Open kettle	gal. .50 — .60		
Cudbear, French	lb. .25 — .30	Button Lac	lb. .24 — .30	Grocery grades	gal. .35 — .50		
Concentrated	lb. .40 — .50	Regular, bleached	lb. .17 — .18	Sugar Syrup, common	gal. .10 — .14		
English	lb. .15 — .20	Bone dry	lb. .22 — .23	Medium	gal. .16 — .20		
Cutch, bales	lb. .08 — .10	COFFEE			Fancy	gal. .20 — .30	
Boxes	lb. —	Rio	lb. .0634— .0934	Honey			
Slabs	ton 55.00 — 75.00	Santos	lb. .1034— .1334	Clear Comb, fancy	lb. — .16		
Flavine	lb. .60 — .80	East India—Private growth	lb. .2534— .26	Clover, No. 1	lb. — .14		
Fustic, stick	ton 18.00 — 30.00	Padang Int.	lb. .2234— .2334	No. 2	lb. .12 — .14		
Young, root	ton — 45.00	Timor	lb. .1934— .20	Extracted	lb. .08 — .09		
Gambir, spot	lb. .09 — .12	Kroe	lb. .19 — .1934	South	gal. .50 — .90		
Cube, No. 1	lb. —	Mandheling	lb. .27 — .28	West Ind.	gal. .45 — .50		
Cube No. 2	lb. —	Akola	lb. .25 — .27	Buckwheat ext.	gal. —		
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	lb. —	Java Liberian	lb. .1934— .1934	Maple Sugar and Syrups—			
Medium	lb. —	Straits Liberian	lb. .1734— .18	Syrup	gal. .75 — .80		
High grade	lb. —	Surinam Liberian	lb. .18 — .1834	Sugar	lb. .09 — .10		
Kurpals	lb. —	La Guaira—Caracas	lb. .1034— .11	SPICES			
Guatemala	lb. —	Washed	lb. .13 — .15	Cassia, Batavia No. 1	lb. .20 — .21		
Madras	lb. —	Porto Cabello	lb. .10 — .1034	Batavia No. 2	lb. .1034— .11		
Synthetic (J.)	lb. — .75	Washed	lb. .1234— .1434	China, cases	lb. .0834— .0834		
Indigotine	lb. 1.10 — 2.50	Colombian, fair	lb. .13 — .1334	Saigon, rolls	lb. .34 — .35		
Logwood, stick	ton 15.00 — 20.00	Maracaibos	lb. .1034— .1534	Cassia Buds	lb. .13 — .14		
Roots	ton 11.00 — 14.00	Mexicans—Cordova	lb. .13 — .1334	Chillies, Japan	lb. .1834— .19		
Madder, Dutch	lb. .14 — .20	Washed	lb. .16 — .1634	Mombasa	lb. .18 — .19		
French	lb. —	Coatepec	lb. .13 — .1334	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .26 — .31		
Myrobalans	lb. .30 — .50	Washed	lb. .15 — .1634	Cloves, Amboyna	lb. .32 — .33		
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb. .0134— .0134	Oaxaca	lb. .13 — .1334	Zanzibar	lb. .1834— .19		
True	lb. .04 — .0434	Tapachula	lb. .16 — .1634	Ginger, Jamaica	lb. .10 — .11		
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb. .18 — .30	Tio & Sierra	lb. .12 — .1234	African	lb. .0634— .0634		
Chinese	lb. .17 — .25	Huatusco	lb. .12 — .1234	Cochin	lb. .0634— .07		
Persian Berries	lb. —	Costa Rica, common	lb. .07 — .08	Mace, Banda	lb. .63 — .64		
Quercitron	ton 22.00 — 25.00	Fair to good	lb. .1234— .14	Batavia	lb. .53 — .55		
Salts of Tartar	lb. .12 — .15	Prime to choice	lb. .1434— .1534	Nutmegs	lb. .1434— .17		
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb. .0634— .10	San Salvador	lb. .1034— .11	Pepper, black	lb. .13 — .1334		
75-85 p.c.	lb. .11 — .12	Washed	lb. .13 — .15	White	lb. .21 — .24		
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 29 p.c.	lb. —	Nicaragua	lb. .1034— .11	Pimento	lb. .04 — .05		
Tannic Acid, shipment	lb. —	Washed	lb. .13 — .15	COCOANUT OIL CROP			
28 p.c. Tannic Acid, spot	lb. .70 — 1.00	Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb. .0734— .0834	Fifty per cent. of the crop of cocoanut oil was carried from Ceylon in German steamers, which now are tied up in neutral ports through fear of capture by British warships. All available English ships apparently have been taken to transport troops from India to Canada to reinforce the British in France, so there is little chance of the cocoanut oil crop being moved in quantities large enough to send prices down to normal.			
Shipments	lb. —	Fair to good	lb. .1334— .1434				
Turmeric, Madras	lb. .04 — .0434	Prime to choice	lb. .1534— .1534				
Alleppey	lb. .0434— .0434	Jamaica, ordinary	lb. .0834— .1034				
Pubna	lb. — .04	Good	lb. .1034— .1034				
China	lb. — .0334	Black River	lb. .1034— .11				
Cochin, bulbs	Nominal	TEA					
Turkey Red Oil	lb. —	Foochow, standard	lb. .16 — .22				
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb. .20 — .25	Superior	lb. .24 — .26				
CHIPPED DYEWOODS			Formosa, standard				lb. .1934— .21
Barwood	lb. .02 — .0234	Good	lb. .22 — .25				
Camwood	lb. .06 — .07	Superior	lb. .25 — .27				
Fustic	lb. .01 — .02	Finest	lb. .36 — .41				
Hyperic	lb. .0134— .0134	Country Green, gunpowder, extra	lb. .38 — .51				

JOBBER'S PRICES CURRENT

of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

Acacia, select white.....lb.	.45	— .50	Aconite Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	— .25	Arrowroot, Jamaica.....lb.	.20	— .25
1st select powdered.....lb.	.55	— .60	Powdered.....lb.	.24	— .29	St. Vincent.....lb.	.16	— .18
Seconds.....lb.	.40	— .45	Root, English.....lb.	—	1.00	Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil		
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.55	— .60	Powdered.....lb.	—	1.15	boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.33	— .36
Sorts.....lb.	.19	— .24	Root, German.....lb.	.30	— .35	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.50	— .55
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.20	— .24	Powdered.....lb.	.36	— .40	Iodide.....oz.	.50	— .55
Acetanilid (bbls. or cases).....lb.	.32	— .45	Aconitine, Amorp, ¼ oz. v. ea.	—	2.40	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.08	— .12
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.33	— .35	Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	1.00	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	— .20
Acetphenetidine, U.S.F.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50	Cryst, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	1.00	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.16	— .18
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb.	.10	— .12	Adeps. Lanae, Anhydrous.....lb.	.65	— .70	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	— .30
U.S.P. 36 p. c.....lb.	.10	— .13	Hydrous.....lb.	.85	— .90	Asafetida, good, fair.....lb.	.70	— .90
C.P., Glacial, 99½ p. c.....lb.	.18	— .22	Agar Agar.....lb.	.65	— .75	Powdered.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Benzoin, Eng., true.....oz.	.16	— .18	Agaricin.....oz.	2.20	— 2.30	Atropine, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	9.00	— 9.25
German.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	— 5.00	Sulphate, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	8.00	— 8.25
Boracic, cryst.....lb.	.10	— .14	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.F.,			Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered.....lb.	.10	— .14	bbls.....gal.	—	2.78	Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.	—	.28
Impalp.....lb.	.20	— .28	Less.....gal.	2.88	— 3.05	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Butyric, 100 p. c.....oz.	—	1.10	Com'l, 95%, U.S.F., bbls. gal.	—	2.66	Oregon.....lb.	.25	— .30
Cacodylic.....oz.	—	.85	Less.....gal.	2.83	— 3.00	Peru.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Camphoric.....lb.	—	6.00	Denatured, bbls. & ½ bbls. gal.	.45	— .50	Tolu.....lb.	.75	— .85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	.60	— .65	Less.....oz.	.50	— .60	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.28	— .30
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	—	6.00	Methylic (Wood), bbls. gal.	.55	— .60	C.P.....lb.	.75	— .85
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	—	3.00	Less.....gal.	.65	— .75	Caustic Hydrate, C.P., Cryst. lb.	—	.75
Crude, 10-95 p. c.....gal.	.30	— 1.00	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.26	— .30	Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.25	— .30
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	— .40	Alkannin, Powdered.....oz.	—	.50	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	—	1.00
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.07	— .11	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.12	— .16	C.P. 1 lb. bots.....lb.	—	.17
1-lb.....lb.	—	1.15	Powdered.....lb.	.16	— .20	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.15	— .17
C.P.....lb.	—	.33	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.45	— .50	Pure, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	—	.37
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.33	— .40	Sweet, Jordan.....lb.	.45	— .50	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.07	— .10
Cinnamic, synthetic v.....oz.	.20	— .22	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60	Pure precip.....lb.	.30	— .35
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	1.55	— 1.60	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.	—	.24
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.85	— 1.50	Cape.....lb.	.16	— .20	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.16	— .20
Granulated.....lb.	—	1.50	Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered.....lb.	—	1.50	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.18	— .22	Bay Rum, P.R., bbls.....gal.	1.65	— 1.75
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.32	— .38	Less.....gal.	1.90	— 2.00
Gallic.....oz.	.10	— .12	Powdered.....lb.	.38	— .43	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.35	— .40
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Purified.....lb.	.75	— 1.00	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	—	.50	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	— .12	Para.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Hippuric.....oz.	.65	— .75	Althea Root, cut.....lb.	.55	— .60	Surinam.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.35	— .40	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.02	— .05	Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Sealed Tube.....oz.	.50	— .52	Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	.04	— .14	Cuts.....lb.	3.75	— 5.25
Hydrobrom, conc. v. incl. oz.	—	.17	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.04	— .08	Bourbon.....lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Dil., U.S.P., 10 p. c.....oz.	—	.09	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.04	— .08	So. American.....lb.	4.50	— 4.90
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U.S.P.			Aluminum Acetate.....oz.	.10	— .15	Belladonna Leaves, English,		
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.....lb.	—	3.00	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.10	— .15	1 lb. bot.....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
52 p. c., cir. bt.....lb.	—	7.00	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.25	— .30	German.....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz.	—	.10	Cryst, C.P.....lb.	—	.70	Root, German.....lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....lb.	.08	— .10	Purified.....lb.	—	1.00	Powdered.....gal.	.20	— .25
Dilute.....oz.	—	.09	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	— 4.50	Benzine.....gal.	2.20	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	—	6.50	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.05	— .08	Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	.10	— .70
Muriatic, com'l. 20 deg. (Carboys 120 lbs. 2½c).....lb.	.05	— .07	20 deg. Conc.....lb.	.07½	— .09	Sumatra.....lb.	.65	— .75
C.P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	— .15	26 deg. Conc.....lb.	.09½	— .15	Powdered.....lb.	.65	— .75
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	—	.30	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.30	— .35	Benzosol, 1 oz. v.....ea.	.60	— .65
Oleic, purified.....lb.	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.75	— .80	Berberine, C.P., ¼ oz. v.....oz.	.60	— .65
Oxalic.....lb.	.30	— .35	Ammonium, Acetate.....oz.	.11	— .14	Phosphate, 1 oz. v.....ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Powdered.....lb.	.33	— .38	Benzate.....oz.	.11	— .14	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	— .19	From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.22	— .26	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	.20	— .25
U.S.P., 1880, 50 p. c.....lb.	.30	— .35	Bromide, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.75	— .80	Bismuth, Beta Naph. (Orphol).....oz.	—	.80
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.28	— .38	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.12	— .15	Bromide.....oz.	.33	— .40
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.50	— .55	Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.25	— .30	Citrate and Ammonium.....lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Picric.....lb.	.85	— 1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .22	Salicylate, 65 p.c.....lb.	3.00	— 3.45
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½, and 1 lb. cans			Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	— .15	40 p. c.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
1 oz. v.....oz.	.25	— .30	Iodide.....lb.	4.40	— 4.50	Sub-benzoate.....lb.	3.10	— 3.50
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.20	— .30	Muriate.....lb.	.19	— .22	Subcarbonate.....lb.	2.70	— 2.95
Crude.....gal.	1.35	— 1.40	C.P. Gran.....lb.	.26	— .30	Subgallate.....lb.	.40	— .45
Salicylic, 1 lb. carton.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .28	Subiodide.....lb.	5.70	— 5.70
Bulk.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	—	.25	Subnitrate.....lb.	2.75	— 2.95
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.40	— .50	Granulated.....lb.	.25	— .28	Tannate.....oz.	.27	— .30
Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb.	—	.50	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	—	.42	Valerate.....oz.	.34	— .40
Com'l. 65 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	.05	— .06	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lbs.	.50	— .65	Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.20	— .25
C.P.....lb.	.13	— .16	Salicylate.....lb.	.80	— .90	Bloodroot.....lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphurous, U.S.P. solution.....lb.	.12	— .14	Sulphate.....lb.	.08	— .10	Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.	.75	— .80
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb.	.75	— 1.20	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	— .28	Powdered.....lb.	.80	— .85
Medicinal.....lb.	.85	— 1.25	Valerate.....lb.	.17	— .19	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).....lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered.....lb.	.75	— 1.00	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	3.50	— 3.75	Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb.	.20	— .25
Trichloroacetic.....oz.	.17	— .19	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.70	— .75	Jeweler's.....lb.	.65	— 1.10
Valerianic, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.16	— .19	Seed.....lb.	.18	— .22	Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.	—	.20
Acneine.....oz.	—	.375	Anise Seed, Italian.....lb.	.26	— .33	Borax, Refined.....lb.	.05½	— .08½
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	— .45	Powdered.....lb.	.06½	— .09
			Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	— .20	Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
			Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor-			Powdered.....lb.	2.75	— 2.80
			phous, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.35	— 2.45	Short.....lb.	2.75	— 2.80
			Crystals, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.35	— 2.45	Powdered.....lb.	2.75	— 2.80
			Areca Nuts.....lb.	.25	— .30	Buckthorn Bark.....lb.	.30	— .33
			Powdered.....lb.	.30	— .35	Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.	.45	— .55
			Aristol, Bayer.....oz.	—	1.80	Cassia.....lb.	.22	— .28
			Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.30	— .35	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.24	— .28
			Root.....lb.	.36	— .40	Seed.....lb.	—	.20
			Powdered.....lb.	.50	— .55			
			Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	— .10			
			Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	— .60			

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.	.43	—	.52	Coca Leaves, Huanuco.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Euquinine.....oz.	—	2.80
Baker's A and white.....lb.	.47	—	.60	Truxillo.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Exalgine.....oz.	—	1.40
Dutch.....lb.	.45	—	.60	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.).....lb.	.09	—	.12	Fennel Seed.....lb.	.20	—
Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	8.50	9.00
Maillard's.....lb.	.56	—	.60	Cochineal, Honduras.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Less.....lb.	.06 1/2	.08
Caffeine, pure.....lb.	5.00	—	5.40	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Ground.....lb.	.06 1/2	.08
Benzoate.....oz.	.44	—	.50	Codine.....oz.	7.50	—	8.00	Foenugreek Seed.....lb.	.08	—
Bromide.....oz.	.50	—	.55	Phosphate.....oz.	7.00	—	7.50	Ground.....lb.	.09	—
Citrate.....lb.	3.25	—	3.50	Sulphate.....oz.	7.25	—	7.75	Formaldehyde.....lb.	.25	—
Hydrobrom., gran. eff.....lb.	.60	—	.75	Cohosh Root, black.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Fuller's Earth.....lb.	.05	—
Hydrochlor. (true salt).....oz.	.55	—	.60	Blue.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Galangal Root, selected.....lb.	.15	—
Sulphate, 1/2 lbs.....oz.	.60	—	.67	Colchicum Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—
Valerate.....oz.	.60	—	.67	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Galbanum, strained.....lb.	1.25	1.50
Calamus Root, peeled.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Seed.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Gamboge, blocky.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Powdered.....lb.	1.15	1.25
White, peeled and split.....lb.	.40	—	.65	Collodion, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	.49	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright.....lb.	.85	—
Calcium, Benzoate.....oz.	.19	—	.19	Flexible.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Garlic, on strings.....string	.20	—
Bromide.....lb.	.85	—	.95	Colocynth, select.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen).....	—	—
Chloride, crude.....lb.	.02 1/2	—	.06	Pulp.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Gelatin, Pink.....lb.	.90	1.00
Fused.....lb.	.24	—	.24	Colombo Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Gold.....lb.	.40	—
Granulated.....lb.	.25	—	.25	Coltsfoot Root.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Silver.....lb.	.36	—
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.16	—	.22	Comfrey Root, crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Gelsemin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	2.50
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Condurango Bark, true.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Gelseminine, C.P., crystals.....	—	—
Iodide.....lb.	5.50	—	5.75	Conium Leaves.....lb.	.18	—	.22	German, 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	2.50
Lactate.....oz.	.08	—	.12	Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Sulphate, 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	2.50
Lactophosphate Sol.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Copaiba, S. A.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Gelsmium Root.....lb.	.25	—
Permanganate.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.19	—	.22	Copper, Acetate, distilled.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Gentian Root.....lb.	.20	—
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Carbonated.....lb.	.24	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—
Sulphite, pure.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Chloride, pure.....lb.	.45	—	.55	Ginger Root, African.....lb.	.14	—
Sulphocarbonate.....oz.	.07	—	.10	Iodide.....lb.	.45	—	.48	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—
Calendula Flowers.....lb.	1.25	—	1.75	Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.42	—	.43	Jamaica, bleached.....lb.	.22	—
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.).....	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Ground.....lb.	.24	—
Camphor, refined.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Sulphate (Blue Vit.).....lb.	.08	—	.12	Powdered.....lb.	.27	—
1/4 lb. squares.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Barrels.....lb.	—	—	.06 1/4	Ginseng.....lb.	8.00	9.00
Powdered.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Powdered.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Glycerin, C.P., in bulk, drums	—	—
Japanese ozs.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Copperas.....100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	and bbls. added.....lb.	.28 1/4	.29
Canary Seed, Sicily.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Coriander.....lb.	.10	—	.15	In cans.....lb.	.29 1/4	.30 1/4
Smyrna.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Less.....lb.	.35	—
So. American.....lb.	.16	—	.144	Corrosive Sulphur (see	—	—	—	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	—	—
Canella Bark, powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Mercury Bichloride).....	—	—	—	U.S.P., 15 gr. vials.....doz.	—	2.70
Cannabis Indica Herb.....lb.	2.00	—	2.20	Cotoin, true, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	—	—	1.75	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol).....lb.	1.20	1.40
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted.....lb.	9.00	—	9.25	Cotton Root Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Golden Seal Root.....lb.	5.00	5.25
Powdered.....lb.	9.25	—	9.50	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	5.20	5.45
Chinese.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75	Coumarin.....oz.	.75	—	.80	Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.25	—
Capicum, African.....lb.	4.00	—	4.25	Cramp Bark.....lb.	.32	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.31	—
Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Cranesbill.....lb.	.24	—	.29	Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.25	—
Caraway.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—
Powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.27	Cream Tartar, powd.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Guaiac, Resin.....lb.	.35	—
Carbon Disulphide.....lb.	.23	—	.28	Cressote, Beechwood.....lb.	.75	—	1.55	Powdered.....lb.	.50	—
Tetrachloride.....lb.	.24	—	.27	Croton-Chloral (Butylchloro).....oz.	.19	—	.65	Wood rasped.....lb.	.03	—
Cardamom Seed, bleached.....lb.	1.90	—	2.50	Carbonate.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Guaiacol, liquid.....lb.	2.90	—
Decorticated.....lb.	1.70	—	1.90	Cubeb Berries, sifted.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Carbonate, lbs., 5.20.....oz.	.35	—
Powdered.....lb.	1.70	—	1.90	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol).....oz.	—	1.60
Carmine, No. 40.....oz.	.35	—	.42	Cudbear.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Valerianate (Geosote).....oz.	—	1.34
Cascara Sagrada Bark.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Culver's Root.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Guarana (Paullinia).....lb.	4.50	4.75
Cascarilla Bark.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Cumin Seed.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	4.75	5.00
Cassia, China.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Damiana Leaves.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin).....oz.	.20	—
Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Dandelion Herb.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Fistula.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Root.....lb.	.58	—	.65	Sheet.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Saigon, thin, select.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Cut.....lb.	.64	—	.70	Heliotropin.....oz.	—	.60
Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Dextrin, yellow.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Hemlock Bark, crushed.....lb.	.15	—
Catechu, Medicinal.....lb.	.16	—	.18	White.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Digitalin, 1/2 lbs.....oz.	—	—	13.50	Hemol.....oz.	.90	1.00
Celery Seed.....lb.	.44	—	.47	15 gr. vials.....ea.	.75	—	.85	Hemp Seed.....lb.	.08	—
Ceresin, white.....lb.	.30	—	.40	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Hemane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	.40	—
Yellow.....lb.	.18	—	.20	German.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.46	—
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Seed.....lb.	—	.35
Chalk, Precipitated, English.....	—	—	—	Pressed, ozs.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Henna Leaves.....lb.	.25	—
7 lb. bags.....lb.	.11	—	.14	Dog Grass, cut.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Heroin Hydrochl., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	.37
Prepared, English, Thomas.....	—	—	—	Dover's Powder.....lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Hexamethylenamine.....lb.	—	.95
8 lb. box, white.....box	.50	—	.60	Dragon's Blood, powd.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	—	.35
Pink.....box	.60	—	.70	Extra.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Homatropin Alk.....gr.	.40	—
White, bbls.....lb.	.0094	—	.04	Powdered.....lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.35	—
Chamomile Flowers, Hung'n.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Reeds.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Hydrochloride.....gr.	.40	—
Roman or Belgian.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Duotol.....oz.	—	—	1.50	Salicylate and Sulphate.....gr.	.45	—
Charcoal, Willow, powd.....lb.	.12	—	.18	Dwarf Elder.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Honey, strained.....lb.	.12	—
Chicle.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Echinacea Root.....lb.	.30	—	.40	Hops, select (1913).....lb.	.45	—
Chinoideine.....oz.	.11	—	.12	Elaterium.....oz.	.60	—	.85	Pressed, 1/4 & 1/2 lb. pkgs.....lb.	.40	—
Chinolin, pure.....oz.	.45	—	.45	Elderberries.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Horehound Leaves.....lb.	.20	—
Chiretta.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Flowers, pressed.....lb.	.32	—	.37	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.....oz.	28.00	30.00
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.....lb.	.38	—	.90	Juice, Sambuci.....lb.	.30	—	.30	Hydrochloride.....oz.	28.00	30.00
Chloroform.....lb.	.32	—	.35	Elecampane Root.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Sulphate.....oz.	28.00	30.00
Chrysarodin.....oz.	.27	—	.29	Ground.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Hydrochinon.....lb.	6.00	7.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, select'd.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Elm Bark, select.....lb.	.28	—	.30	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol.....	—	.20
Red.....lb.	.36	—	.38	Ground, pure.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Medicinal.....lb.	—	.20
Yellow, Calisaya.....lb.	.38	—	.44	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Sol. Technical.....lb.	—	.50
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.....oz.	.50	—	.55	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.).....	—	—	—	Hyosine Hydrob. 1 gr. v.....gr.	.44	—
Sulphate.....oz.	.28	—	.32	Ergot.....lb.	2.25	—	2.35	Hyoscynamine, Amorph., 15 gr.	—	—
Cinchonine, Sulphate.....oz.	.14	—	.18	Powdered.....lb.	2.40	—	2.50	vials.....ea.	—	5.50
Civet.....oz.	.275	—	3.00	Ether, Acetic.....lb.	.37	—	.40	Crystal, white.....gr.	.60	—
Cloves.....lb.	.28	—	.30	Chloric, U.S.P.....lb.	.37	—	.40	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.40	—
Powdered, pure.....lb.	.28	—	.30	Nitrous Conct.....lb.	.80	—	1.10	Iceland Moss.....lb.	.12	—
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....lb.	.43	—	.48	U.S.P., 1880.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Ichthyol.....lb.	6.00	6.50
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. vial.....oz.	6.00	—	6.25	Washed.....lb.	.29	—	.36	Indigo, Bengal, true.....lb.	—	—
Hydrochlor., cryst., ozs.....oz.	5.50	—	5.75	Valerianic.....oz.	—	—	3.50	Manila.....lb.	—	—
1/4 oz. vials.....oz.	5.70	—	6.00	Eucaine Hydrochlor.....oz.	.10	—	.14	Insect Powder.....lb.	.25	—
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.).....oz.	.80	—	1.00	Eucalyptol, U.S.P.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Pure Uncol'd Dalmatian.....lb.	.45	—
				Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Iodine Bromide.....oz.	—	.45
				Eunonym (Elec. powd).....oz.	—	—	—	Resublimed.....lb.	4.15	4.25
				Euphorbium.....lb.	—	—	—	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	4.60	4.75
				Powdered.....lb.	—	—	—	Deodorized.....oz.	.60	—

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ipecac Root, Carthagena.....lb.	2.20	2.30	Magnesium—			Oil Geranium, Rose—		
Powdered.....lb.	2.35	2.45	Sulphate (Sal Epsom).....lb.	.03	— .05	Turkish.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Rio.....lb.	2.60	2.75	C.P. Crystals.....lb.	.17	— .20	Ginger.....oz.	.65	— .75
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.16	— .20	Dried.....lb.	—	.15	Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Irisin (Eclletic Powder).....oz.	—	.60	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.	.35	— .40	Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	3.00	— 4.00
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	—	.26	Blue, small.....lb.	.32	— .40	Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross	—	18.00
Bromide.....oz.	—	.10	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	— .22	Regular.....gross	—	6.00
Benzoate.....oz.	—	.22	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .28	Capsules.....gross	—	24.00
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	—	.25	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.23	— .26	Sylvester's.....doz.	—	3.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.80	— .90	Carbonate, cryst., medic.....oz.	—	.14			
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.78	— .88	Chloride, cryst.....lb.	.80	— .85	Hemlock, cans, 20 lbs. or less	.75	— .95
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	2.30	— 2.50	Hypophosphite.....lb.	—	1.50	Juniper Berries.....lb.	1.20	— 1.90
Quinine and Strychnine.....lb.	2.60	— 2.75	Lactate.....oz.	.25	— .30	Wood.....lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75	Oxide, black, powd.....lb.	.08	— .18	Lard.....gal.	.85	— 1.10
Iodide.....oz.	.35	— .42	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Lavender, Mitcham.....oz.	1.40	— 1.60
Syrup.....lb.	.36	— .42	Small.....lb.	.60	— .70	Flowers.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Nitrate, Solution, U.S.P.....lb.	.27	— .30	Marjoram Leaves, German.....lb.	.45	— .50	Garden, French.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.08	— .12	Mastic.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Spike.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.75	— .80	Matico Leaves.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Lemon.....lb.	3.00	— 3.75
U.S.P. Scales.....lb.	.85	— .90	Menthol, cryst.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75	Lemongrass.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	— .40	Mercury.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Limes, expressed.....lb.	5.00	— 5.30
Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	—	.30	Ammon. (white precip.).....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Distilled.....lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.....lb.	.85	— .90	Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb.	.94	— 1.05	Linseed, boiled.....gal.	.65	— .70
Quevenne's (by hydgn.).....lb.	.48	— .58	Powdered.....lb.	.91	— 1.00	Raw.....gal.	.63	— .68
Sesquichloride.....oz.	.11	— .14	Bisulphate.....lb.	.75	— .85	Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.35	— .40	Hydrochloride, mild (Calomel).....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Expressed.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Solution.....lb.	.13	— .18	Iodide, green, Proto.....lb.	3.00	— 3.15	Male Fern, Ethereal.....lb.	—	2.75
Subsulphate.....lb.	.27	— .30	Red (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb.	3.25	— 3.40	Menhaden, Northern.....gal.	.45	— .55
Solution (Monse's).....lb.	.12	— .15	Oxide, red (Red Precip.).....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Southern.....gal.	.45	— .55
Sulph. (Coppers).....100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.40	Yellow.....oz.	.13	— .16	Mustard, artificial.....lb.	.35	— .40
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.05	— .08	Salicylate.....oz.	.23	— .27	Essential.....oz.	.78	— .80
Dried.....lb.	.15	— .18	Sulphate (Turp. Mineral).....lb.	—	1.05	Expressed.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Tartrate and Ammonium.....lb.	.70	— .74	Mercury with Chalk (by succussion).....lb.	.51	— .55	Neatsfoot.....gal.	.75	— 1.05
and Potassium, Scales.....lb.	.70	— .78	Millet Seed, American.....lb.	.08	— .10	Neroli, Bigarade bets.....oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Tersulph. Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	—	.20	German.....lb.	—	.10	Petale, extra.....lb.	.475	— 5.25
Valerate.....oz.	.17	— .22	Morphine, Acetate, 1/4 oz. vial.....lb.	6.10	— 6.35	Nutmeg.....lb.	.90	— 1.10
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25	Alkaloid, pure, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	7.00	— 7.25	Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/4 gal. and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.15	— 3.25
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.25	— .35	Hydrobromide, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	6.75	— 6.90	3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.00	— 3.10
Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	— .26	Hydrochloride, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	— 6.30	Malaga.....lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .32	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	5.85	— 6.05	Orange, bitter.....lb.	4.30	— 4.75
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.20	— .25	1/4 oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	— 6.35	Sweet.....lb.	4.40	— 4.60
Kamala.....lb.	.35	— .40	Valerate, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	7.10	— 7.35	Origanum.....lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .50	Mullein Flowers, 1 lb. cans.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.15	— .18
Purified.....lb.	1.50	— 1.75	Musk Root.....lb.	.60	— .65	Kernel.....lb.	.18	— .20
Kaolin.....lb.	.07	— .09	Powdered.....lb.	.70	— .75	Paraffin.....gal.	.35	— .40
Kava Kava.....lb.	.35	— .40	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.12	— .14	Patchouli.....oz.	.45	— .65
Kino.....lb.	.50	— .55	Ground.....lb.	.16	— .20	Peach Kernels.....lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered.....lb.	.60	— .65	White.....lb.	.12	— .15	Peanut.....gal.	1.00	— 1.20
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge.....lb.	.20	— .25	Ground.....lb.	.28	— .35	Pennyroyal.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered.....lb.	.26	— .31	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.30	— .50	Pepper, black.....lb.	.80	— .85
Kousso, powdered.....lb.	.55	— .60	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.03	— .07	Peppermint, N.Y.....lb.	3.35	— 3.55
Lactucarium.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Nickel and Ammon. Sulph.....lb.	.20	— .30	Hotchkiss.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.55	— .65	Sulphate.....lb.	.35	— .35	Western.....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Landolin.....lb.	.65	— .70	Nutgalls.....lb.	.36	— .40	Pimenta.....lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Anhydrous.....lb.	.85	— .90	Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .44	Pine Needles.....lb.	.50	— .60
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.65	— .75	Nutmegs.....lb.	.28	— .32	Poppy, true.....lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered.....lb.	.75	— .85	Extra large.....lb.	.33	— .40	Rape Seed.....gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.40	— .50	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.08	— .12	Rose, Kissanlik.....oz.	13.00	— 14.00
Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.12	— .26	Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .25	Artificial.....oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Chloride.....lb.	.50	— .75	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50	Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.34	— .37	Without Acid.....lb.	7.00	— 7.50	Trieste.....lb.	.75	— .90
Nitrate.....lb.	.21	— .38	Sweet, pure.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Rosin.....gal.	.35	— .70
Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	— .15	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	.20	— .25	Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	— .50
Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	— .20	Rectified.....lb.	.35	— .40	Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	.70	— .75
Ground.....lb.	.20	— .25	Aniseed, Star.....lb.	2.25	— 2.30	Sandalwood, English.....lb.	.75	— .90
Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.35	— .40	Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less.....gal.	1.00	— 1.10	Savin.....lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Mass.....lb.	.34	— .38	Bergamot.....lb.	6.60	— 7.20	Spermint, pure.....lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered.....lb.	.38	— .42	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	1.50	— 1.60	Sassafras.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.18	— .22	Cade.....lb.	.30	— .36	Spruce.....lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered.....lb.	.21	— .25	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Tansy.....lb.	4.40	— 4.75
Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.12	— .22	Camphor.....lb.	.20	— .25	Tar, U.S.P.....gal.	.40	— .50
Powdered.....lb.	.12	— .15	Caraway.....lb.	1.80	— 1.90	Thyme, commercial.....lb.	.45	— .55
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.05	— .07	Cassia.....lb.	1.25	— 1.75	Red, No. 1.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Assorted, 1 1/2 and 1/4 lb.....lb.	.10	— .12	Castor, American.....lb.	.11	— .15	White.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Lithium Acetate.....oz.	—	.20	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.70	— .80	Whale.....gal.	.70	— .75
Bitartrate.....oz.	—	.21	Wood.....lb.	.35	— .40	Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bromide.....lb.	3.15	— 3.25	Celery.....oz.	.85	— .95	Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Carbonate.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Synthetic.....lb.	1.05	— 1.60
Citrate.....lb.	2.75	— 2.85	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	1.00	— 1.25	Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.35	— .40	Citronella.....lb.	.75	— 1.00	Wormwood, Amer., good.....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Salicylate.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Cloves.....lb.	2.00	— 2.15	Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2 mercury.....lb.	.80	— .85
Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.20	— .25	Coconut, Cochin.....lb.	.20	— .25	1/3 Mercury.....lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Ceylon.....lb.	.18	— .23	Olibanum.....lb.	.22	— .30
Seed, clean.....lb.	.35	— .40	Copra.....lb.	.18	— .23	Opium (Natural).....lb.	10.50	— 11.50
Powdered.....lb.	.43	— .45	Cod Liver, Newfoundland.....gal.	1.10	— 1.20	Granulated.....lb.	13.50	— 14.00
Lovage Root, select, white.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Domestic.....gal.	1.00	— 1.10	U.S.P., powdered.....lb.	13.40	— 13.90
Seed.....lb.	.60	— .70	Norwegian.....gal.	1.00	— 1.15	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Lupulin.....lb.	2.65	— 2.85	Bbls.....ea.	26.00	— 28.00	Peel, Curacao.....lb.	.15	— .20
Lycopodium.....lb.	.85	— .90	1/2 bbls.....ea.	15.00	— 16.00	Oris, Florentine.....lb.	.30	— .36
Mace, whole.....lb.	.70	— .76	Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.80	— 1.90	Select Finger.....lb.	.12	— .14
Powdered.....lb.	.80	— .85	Coriander.....oz.	.60	— .70	Paraffin.....lb.	.10	— .12
Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	.20	— .25	Cottonseed, yellow & white.....gal.	.69	— .74	Oil, light.....gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Calcined.....lb.	.50	— .62	Croton.....lb.	1.30	— 1.50	Russian.....gal.	—	2.00
Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.14	— .20	Cube.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75	Paraform.....oz.	—	.35
2 ozs.....lb.	.16	— .20	Cumin.....lb.	5.25	— 5.50	Paraldehyde.....lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered.....lb.	.09	— .28	Dill.....oz.	.40	— .45	Pareira Brava Root.....lb.	.55	— .58
Ponderous.....lb.	.80	— .85	Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.55	— 1.65			
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.24	— .30	Eucalyptus.....lb.	.80	— 1.20			
Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.25	— 1.60	Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	2.25	— 2.40			
Metal, Powdered.....oz.	—	.25	Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75			
Ribbon.....oz.	—	.45	Geranium, Rose, natural.....lb.	6.25	— 7.00			
Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.08	— .10						

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Parsley Seed	lb.	.40	.45	Rhubarb—				Spirit Ammonia—	lb.	.50	.55
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v.	ea.	.35	.25	Powdered, extra tins.	lb.	.75	.90	Aspirin	lb.	.47	.52
Pellitory	lb.	.35	.40	Rochelle Salt	lb.	.26	.30	Nitre, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	.50
Pennyroyal	lb.	.35	.40	Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	1.00	1.15	Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.60	.70
Paris Green	lb.	.18	.22	Red	lb.	2.60	2.70	Squawine Root	lb.	.25	.30
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	.25	Rubidium Bromide	oz.		1.75	Squill Root, white	lb.	.15	.18
Pepper, black, clean sifted	lb.	.16	.20	Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.25	3.50	Stillinger Root	lb.	.18	.22
White	lb.	.25	.30	Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.35	.40	Powdered	lb.	.23	.30
Peppermint, Herb, Germ.	lb.	.60	.65	Saccharin	lb.	5.00	6.25	Stone Root	lb.	.20	.25
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	.30	Saffron Amer. (Safflower)	lb.	.60	.70	Storax, liquid	lb.	.31	.36
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.		.15	Spanish, true, Valencia	lb.	16.00	17.00	Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	.40
Phenacetin, Bayer	lb.	.33	.33	Saffron	lb.	.40	.50	Powdered	lb.	.40	.45
Phosphoric Acid	lb.	1.15	1.25	Sage, Leaves, Italian	lb.	.12	.30	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.40	.45
Pilocarpine, Alk. pure	gr.	.05	.07	Domestic	lb.	.25	.32	Seed	lb.	.20	.22
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.06	.08	St. John's Bread	lb.	.10	.15	Powdered	lb.	.25	.28
Hydrochloride	gr.	.02	.04	Sal Niter	lb.	.20	.25	Strontium Acetate	oz.	.11	.15
Nitrate	gr.	.02	.04	Salicin	lb.	5.75	6.25	Bromide	lb.	.65	.75
Pink Root, true	lb.	.70	.75	Salol	lb.	1.65	1.75	Iodide	oz.	.32	.35
Piperidine	oz.		1.00	Sandalwood	lb.	.20	.25	Lactate	oz.	.12	.16
Piperin	oz.	.55	.60	Ground	lb.	.25	.30	Nitrate, dry	lb.	.27	.33
Pitch, Burgundy, American	lb.	.09	.10	Sandarach, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	.40	Granular, C.P.	lb.	.30	.35
Plaster, calcined	bbi.	1.50	2.25	Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.	lb.	.75	.80	Salicylate	lb.	.60	.60
True, dentist's sifted	bbi.		2.30	Mexican, cut	lb.	.52	.56	Strophanthus, Seed, brown	lb.	.50	.80
Pleasant Root (Rosa)	lb.	.26	.30	Powdered	lb.	.55	.60	Green	lb.		
Podophyllin	lb.	4.25	5.00	Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	.20	Powdered	lb.	1.20	1.30
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	.22	Bark	lb.	.20	.25	Strichnia Acetate, ½ths.	lb.	1.50	1.60
Root	lb.	.16	.22	Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	.20	Alk. pow'd, ½ oz.	oz.	1.15	1.25
Powdered	lb.	.20	.25	Sacchamony, Resin	oz.	.25	.28	Nitrate, ½ oz. v.	oz.	1.45	1.50
Poppy Heads	lb.	.35	.45	Scopolamine Hydrobromide,	ea.		1.65	Sulphate, ½ oz. v.	oz.	1.15	1.25
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.18	.22	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.		.75	Sugar of Milk, powd.	lb.	.20	.22
White	lb.	.18	.25	Senega Root	lb.	.72	.80	1 lb. cartons	lb.	.25	.30
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	.20	.25	Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.23	.32	Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		1.35
White, sticks	lb.	.40	.45	Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.35	.60	L. & F.	oz.		.60
Potassium, Acetate	oz.	.35	.40	Powdered	lb.	.35	.40	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50	6.75
Benzoate	oz.	.13	.16	Tinnevely, select	lb.	.18	.30	Sulphur, Bromide	oz.	8.00	8.25
Bicarbonate	lb.	.13	.16	Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	.55	Flowers	lb.	.02½	.04
Bichromate	lb.	.14	.18	Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	.76	Lac, precipitated	lb.	.16	.18
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		.50	Cyanide	oz.	1.00	1.04	Roll	lb.	.02½	.04
C.P.	lb.		.65	Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.46	.49	Washed	oz.	.09	.12
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tar-	tar), pure, powd.	lb.	.90	Fused Cones	oz.	.59	.61	Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07	.10
Bromide	lb.	.90	1.00	Stick (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.51	.54	Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	.06
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	.18	.22	Oz.	lb.	1.10	1.20	Purified	lb.	.16	.20
C.P.	lb.	.50	.55	Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.22	.27	Tamarinds	kegs	4.25	4.50
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.45	.50	Powdered	lb.	.27	.32	Tar Barbados	gal.	.4	.55
Chlorate	lb.	.20	.28	Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.40	.60	No. Carolina, pt. cans.	doz.		.85
Powdered	lb.	.20	.28	Soap, Castile, green	box		6.50	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.50	.60
Purified and gran.	lb.	.25	.30	Mottled, genuine	box	5.50	6.00	Terpin Hydrate, lb. car.	lb.	.50	.60
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.20	.22	White, Conti's	box	8.00	8.20	Thymol	lb.	15.00	15.50
Citrate	lb.	.75	.80	Powdered	lb.	.30	.35	Iodide U.S.P.	lb.	5.50	5.75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.20	.25	Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.16	.20		oz.		.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.10	1.25	Cut	lb.	.18	.22	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.	lb.	2.30	2.60
Iodide	lb.	3.25	3.75	Powdered	lb.	.22	.25	Aleppo, No. 1.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	.24	Soda Ash	lb.	.03	.05	Powdered	lb.	2.10	2.20
Nitrate	lb.	.08	.10	Caustic, purified, fused.	lb.	.25	.30	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.33	.38
Powdered	lb.	.09	.12	Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	.20	Venice	lb.	.40	.42
C.P.	lb.	.35	.40	Arsenate, pure	lb.	.20	.55	Uva Ursi	lb.	.10	.14
Pernanganate	lb.	.75	1.10	Benzoate	lb.	1.50	1.60	Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	.90
Pure, powdered	lb.	.75	1.10	From True Benzoic A.	lb.		3.00	Powdered	lb.	.35	1.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	.60	.65	Bicarbonate	lb.	.02½	.05	German	lb.	.35	.40
Yellow	lb.	.28	.32	C.P., powdered	lb.	.10	.14	Powdered	lb.	.35	.40
Salicylate	oz.	.10	.12	Bichromate	lb.	.21	.25	Vanillin	oz.	.50	.60
Sulphate, powdered	lb.	.18	.20	Bitartrate	lb.	.90	1.20	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	.20
C.P.	lb.	.36	.40	Bromide	lb.	.80	.85	Verigris, powdered, pure	lb.	.45	.55
Sulphide	lb.	.26	.30	Carbon, (S. Soda)	10 lbs.	1.00	1.50	Wadlog, Bark of Root	lb.	.40	.50
Tartrate, Powdered (Sul-				C.P., (cryst., U.S.P.)	lb.	.20	.24	Bark of Tree	lb.	.45	.45
Tartar)	lb.	.65	.75	Dried, purified	lb.	.16	.18	Wax, Bay	lb.	.50	.60
Powder, Dover's, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	2.25	Granulated	lb.	.02½	.04	Bees, yellow	lb.	.55	.60
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	.30	Chlorate	lb.		.25	White	lb.	.37	.60
Powdered	lb.	.32	.37	Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.20	.22	Carbunba, No. 1.	lb.	.42	.42
Berries	lb.	.35	.45	Cinnamate	oz.	.28	.32	Japan	lb.	.18	.18
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	.45	.50	Citrate	lb.	.75	.80	White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.09	.14
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	.25	Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.16	.20	Powdered	lb.	.12	.15
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.08	.11	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	1.15	White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	.20
Powdered	lb.	.15	.25	Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	.06	Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	.16
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.25	.35	Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	.03	Ground	lb.	.14	.18
Quinine Seed	lb.	1.25	1.40	Granular	lb.	.02½	.06	Willow Bark, black	lb.		.18
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.45	.60	Iodide	lb.	4.25	4.35	White	lb.	.25	.25
Sulph	oz.	.60	.65	Lactophosphate	oz.		.22	Witch Hazel, Extract, double	gal.	.70	.80
Quinine Alkaloid	oz.	.66	.70	Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.07	.10	Barrels	gal.		.60
Acetate	oz.	.68	.72	Pure granulated	lb.	.09	.15	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.12	.16
Bimuriate	oz.	.65	.69	Recrystallized	lb.	.11	.13	Levant (Santonidia)	lb.	.50	.55
Bisulphate	oz.	.34	.38	Dried	lb.	.22	.24	Wormwood, bulk	lb.	.20	.25
Carbolate	oz.	.75	.80	Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	.50	Yerba Santa	lb.	.25	.30
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	.65	Salicylate	lb.	.80	.85	Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.30	.34
Hydrochloride	oz.	.58	.63	From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	8.00	8.25	Bromide	oz.	.10	.17
Lactate	oz.	.65	.71	Silice, dry	lb.	.02	.02	Chloride, fused	lb.	.30	.40
Lactate	oz.	.59	.64	Liquid	oz.	.04	.05	Granulated	lb.	.20	.25
Salicylate 100 p.c. tins.	oz.	.33	.36	Sulphate (Sal Glauber)	lb.	.03	.04	Medicinal	lb.	.25	.35
5 oz. tins.	oz.	.33	.36	Pure cryst	lb.	.08	.10	Iodide	oz.	.40	.44
1 oz. vials.	oz.	.35	.38	Dry	lb.		.25	Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	.30
Tannate	oz.	.35	.40	Sulphide	lb.	.40	.50	Lactophosphate	oz.		.60
Valerate	oz.	.63	.65	Sulphocarb. (Sulphophen.)	lb.	.43	.45	Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.65	.75
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.07½	.09½					Gran., free from As.	lb.	.30	.36
German	lb.	.05½	.08					Oxide, American	lb.	.15	.20
Red Saunders	lb.		.10	(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.19	.23	Erg. Hubbuck's	lb.		1.00
Resin, common	lb.	.04	.06	Spemart, Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.30	.34	Pernanganate	oz.		.60
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb.			Spermactin, cakes	lb.	.36	.38	Phosphate	oz.	.15	.22
Powdered	lb.	.11	.16	Spruce Needle Root	lb.	.40	.50	Salicylate	lb.		.60
Resorcin, pure white	lb.	2.25	2.50	Spruce Gum	lb.	1.20	1.35	Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.05	.07
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.70	.80	Extra	lb.	1.75	1.90	C.P.	lb.	.15	.20
Clippings	lb.	.50	.60	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.54	.69	Dried	lb.		.35
Powdered	lb.	.60	.90								

